Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom e New Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,097—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th Feb.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
L. OCEANA	6362	1300	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, braltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers anship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No ssengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers anship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and ondon.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

UESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from rindisi to London by the Mail route can be btained, and Coupons are issued for places in he Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon f the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* apan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, nveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers r Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th.	March 21st
April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for hina and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at y port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
ARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
VAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
VAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
n connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company e now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-utscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA-RE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	o sail on
NDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

onnecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
assoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st,

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, oking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in eensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at gapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1894. Agents

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE d ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeard-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to nzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and elve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares om Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the eamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.
LEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. oked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, D SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 1st March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 23rd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTS' HATS & CAPS.

"THE VERY LATEST."

NEW BROWN FELTS.
NEW BLACK FELTS.
NEW CLUB STRAWS.
NEW SOFT CAPS.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

CRICKETING GEAR.

		Rs.	a.
Cricket Bats (Full Cane-Handle)	each	5	8
" " (Half) "	"	4	0
" Stumps, per Set of Six	"	3	8
" Balls	"	1	8

☞ Particulars and prices for every description of Cricketing goods on application. Special terms to Clubs, Colleges, Schools, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.

SILVER-MOUNTED WALKING CANES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Silver-Mounted Malacca Walking Canes	each	4	8
" " " Riding	"	1	0
Chowries Riding	"	3	0

NOTE.—STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.
Terms—Cash or V. P. P.
GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

JAS. TURNER & Co.,
THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
Beg to call attention to their
FINE BRANDS OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY
FINE OLD GLENLIVET
AND
HIGHLAND MALT,
which are
UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BRANDS IN THE INDIAN MARKET.

PRICE		Cash.	Credit.
	Fine Old Glenlivet ... Rs.	25 0	28 0
	Highland Malt ... "	26 0	29 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

_ All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are advanced 10 per cent.

KEMP & CO.'S
HORSE MEDICINES.

STRENGTHENING POWDER.
CONDITION do.
HOOF OINTMENT.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.
SORE BACK POWDER.
HEALING OINTMENT.
BLISTERING do.
AKEODERMA.
Disinfectants for the Stable.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
HOOF BLACKING.

A Jet Black Stain for Horses' Feet, which dries immediately on application.

DIRECTIONS:—
Apply with a small piece of Sponge once or twice a Week.
Bottle should be kept well Corked.
Price per Bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DOG MEDICINES.

CONDITION BALLS.
DISTEMPER Do.
WORM Do.
PURGATIVE MIXTURE.
COUGH Do.
CANKER LOTION.
MANGE OINTMENT.
INSECT POWDER.
Disinfectants for the Kennel.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

COGNAC! COGNAC!!

RARE OLD, BLACK SEAL.	A grand Liqueur Cognac, 20 years Old ... Rs. 50 per Doz.
FOUR STAR. * * * *	Very superior, Fine Old Full-bodied Brandy ... Rs. 48 per Doz.
THREE STAR. * * *	An exceedingly good and Choice Pale Cognac ... Rs. 44-8 per Doz.
TWO STAR. * *	Strongly recommended, a really First Class "Peg" Brandy...Rs. 40 per Doz.
ONE STAR. *	C. P. & Co.'s good Old Pale, very suitable for "Peg" purposes. Rs. 37-8 per Doz.
SPANISH RANDY.	The Marques de Misa's, fine Invalid's Genuine and Pure. Rs. 33-8 per Doz.

5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.
N.B.—Above PRICES INCREASED 7½ per Cent. owing to Exchange.

CAPS!
LATEST APES.
FULL FRONTS. BAG TOPS,
LINED SILK.
FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST
ASH ONABLE STATIONERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.
MIGNONETTE.—Imperial Court, Note and Envelopes, delicately perfumed, per box	1 0
FORGET ME NOT.—Imperial Court, Note and Envelopes, delicately perfumed, per box	1 0
Do. Victoria Court, do. do. do. per box	1 0
CREPON LINEAR.—Imperial Court, Blue, Lavender or Violet, per box	1 0
Do. do Victoria Court, do. do. per box	1 0
SWEET VIOLET.—Note and Envelopes, Imperial Court, Violet tinted and perfumed, per box	1 0
ANTELOPE.—Victoria Court, Note and Envelopes, per box	1 0
PRINCESS MAY.—Note and Envelopes, Octavo Size, New Wallet Shape, delicately perfumed, per box	1 2
THE BROCHE.—Note and Envelopes, Octavo Court, most striking and original fashionable paper, particularly adapted to the bold style of writing now in vogue, per box	1 2
Do. Princess Size, New Wallet Shape, per box	1 2

Owing to HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE, all CATALOGUE and advertised PRICES are INCREASED 10 per cent.

BOMBAY; Byculla and Fort; Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD { POONA: Temple House, and City.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I have recommended to many people this Powder for years past, and all are pleased with it . . . . K——g's Powder is useless."
(Signed) O. W. M.,
Vizagapatam.

Price, per Tin, 12 Annas, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES!

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

- OVERLAND TRUNKS.
- LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
- TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
- STEEL TRUNKS.
- HAT and BONNET BOXES.
- SOILED LINEN BAGS.
- AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
- CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.
- FITTED DRESSING CASES.
- RUGS and MAUDS.
- SPONGES and BAGS.
- WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
- HOSIERY GLOVES.
- SCARVES and TIES.
- SHIRTS & COLLARS.
- WARM SUITS.
- ULSTER and OVER-COATS.
- DRESSING GOWNS.
- FITTED BAGS.
- SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
- SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
- GLADSTONE BAGS.
- PREMIER BAGS.
- ECLIPSE BAGS.
- COURIER BAGS.
- DISPATCH BOXES.
- TRAVELLING BATHS.
- RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DIRECTOR & LESSEE.............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY,
(By Special Request)
The Charming Burlesque,
"THE QUEEN OF HEARTS."
MR. WILLIAM DALY,
THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST.
Should be Seen by Everybody ! ! !

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,
Positively the Last Night of the Season,
OUR GRAND ALHAMBRA PROGRAMME.
VARIETIES! VARIETIES!!
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medow Street.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3246	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

NOTICE.

OWING to the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE we are obliged to notify to our valued constituents and the public, that the PRICES of our Cigarettes and other Articles sold by us are INCREASED from date thus :—

CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
KHEDIVIAL	at Rs.	7	0	0	per 100.
EXTRA FINE G. P.	"	5	8	0	"
RAMESES	"	4	4	0	"
FLEUR D'ORIENT	"	3	12	0	"
DAMES	"	3	8	0	"
NON PLUS ULTRA	"	3	4	0	"
BEST EGYPTIAN	"	2	12	0	"

THE PRICES of other Articles are subject to an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. from the existing Prices.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1894.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th March, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. H. W. Uloth, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will EXPIRE on 31st March, 1894.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd February, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1894, for Works in Engine-house, Boiler-house Coal-store, Chimney, Engineers' and Firemen's Quarters, &c., at the Air Compressor Station, in Ejector Chambers, and in Excavation, and Masonry for Air Mains and Sewage Mains in and for the Colaba Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Two Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5 The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M- RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th March 1894, Tenders for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month ; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed " Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

NOTICE.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

THE LATEST DATE up to which the Tenders for COUNTRY COAL invited in this Office, Notification dated 8th February, 1894, will be received, has been extended to 26th March. Intending Tenderers are informed that Offers for less than the Maximum quantity required, with a corresponding decrease in the average monthly supplies, will be received if submitted.

H. M. STEUART,
For Ag. Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITHAL VISHNU GOKHALE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

NARAYANA VISHNU GOKHALE, the Executor named in the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

K. F. MODI,
The 20th Day of February, 1894.
Messrs. DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
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An Early application for Tickets is requested as the number is LIMITED.

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Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Feb., 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
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C. HIRSCH.

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Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
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of All Brands,
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(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
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Warming Stoves,
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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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BANKS.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP..............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manage

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KAND
NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chi Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may al be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receiv same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividen when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Pric and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS,
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	89
Commercial & Ld. Mga.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvdRs60	945 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	330	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,110
French	300	500	all	Nil	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	330
Mahboobpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 —	220 215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	970

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,125
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer&Co., Ld.	.500	100	70	—	70 nom
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
ehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,37
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
T[illegible] Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	18½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,600	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	315
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	600
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	•	110
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	780
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,550
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,600	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	905	1,000	1,00	60	550
anishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 28-2
China Leaf	" 27-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 27-4
Do. do. new	" 27 2
Australia do.	" 27-8
Bombay do.	" 27-4
English Sovereigns	" 17-3
Do. Dracons	" 17-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 87-8
Do. 17½ do.	" 87-12
[illegible] Dollars	" 206 Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 88-4
[illegible]-Francs	" 215-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Attack on Bombay : Rehearsal of the Defences.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Evening Party at Hajee Abdul Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirazi's, Nesbit Road, 9-30 p. m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9. p. m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Lord Reay Lecture, Grant Medical College, Physiology of Vision, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Foxhounds.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet this (Friday) morning, at Santa Cruz Station.

Prince's Dock.—The schooner Venus and the steamer Kohinur left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Dominico Balduino entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Rohilla left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Straits, and China, per extra steamer Agamor, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day, the 23rd instant.

Alleged Theft by a Servant—Mr. Cav del Tufo, residing at Meadow Street, has made a report to the police that a servant of his absconded with Rs. 50 in currency notes and some loose cash.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens the following programme to-day, at 8-45 p.m. :—

Grand March	Victoria	Cook.
Overture	Charles VI.	Halivy.
Polka	The Water Lily	Clement.
Grand Potpourri	Terpischorean	Kappey.
Valse	Matador	Deacon.
Polka	Augusta	Parlow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Arts Exhibition.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Arts Society's Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Priests War (From Athalie)	Mendelssohn
Overture	The Golden Cross	Ignah Briell
Valse	Hochzeitsregen	Gung'l
Selection	Princes Ida	A Sullivan
Valse	The Jubilee	C Coote.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Attempted Burglary at Mahim.—Doomo Domingo De Mello, a woman, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, has made a report to the police that on Monday, midnight, an attempt was made to break into her house by some burglars, but on hearing the noise of her coughing, they ran away, leaving an auger at the back of the house. On making inquiries, the police found the auger used in two places—one on the door and the other in the wall. As the complainant is an old woman, residing alone in the house, police arrangements have been made to prevent a renewal of the attempt, and to bring the offenders to justice.

Alleged Theft by a Lodger.—Simon Fernandez, a compounder, employed at Messrs. Bradley and Company, Parel Road, and residing at Bandora, has made a report to the police that on Tuesday evening he locked his desk at the dispensary and placed the key in his trousers pocket, but on the following morning found the key removed and a silver watch, valued at Rs. 30 ; a gold chain, valued at Rs. 40 ; and some other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 76, stolen from the desk. One Peter, a man of a questionable character, who was allowed to sleep in the dispensary, is suspected.

Burglary at Worlee.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Holdway again charged four burglars, named Narayen Vithoba, Ramchander Morobs, Krishna Narayan, and Jao Domingo Pedroo before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and brass utensils of the aggregate value of Rs. 148-4-0 belonging to K. Baptista Quinny, an old woman, residing at Coolie Wady, Worlee. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording some further evidence, convicted the first three accused and sentenced No. 1 to a term of rigorous imprisonment for two years, and Nos. 2 and 3 to eighteen months' hard labour, while the fourth was discharged.

Theft of Government Opium.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Imbibux Helaibux was charged with theft in respect of half a ball of opium, worth Rs. 3-8, from the Government Opium Warehouse, Mr. J. W. Hind, Superintendent of the Warehouse received certain information and at once proceeded to the place where the accused was standing. His person was searched at the instance of Mr. Hind, and the opium in question was found concealed in his *dhoti*. The accused in his defence said that the opium was given to him by a Brahmin, who told him to conceal it in his *dhoti* and carry it home, promising that a portion of the opium would be given to him. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Arya Samaj.—A general meeting of the Arya Sabhasads (members) of this Samaj was held on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. Parshotam Bhagwandas, at Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. After adopting and confirming the last five and-a-half years' accounts and general report of the working of the Society, and passing a resolution to enable the managing committee to open a Sanskrit school in Samaj premises the following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers and members of the managing committee for the ensuing three years :—President, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmook, B.A.,C.M.D. ; Vice-President and Secretary, Pandit Sevaklal Karsondas ; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Madanlal Vyahovarik ; Treasurer, Mr. Pranjeewandas Kahandas ; Librarians, Messrs. Anna Martand Joshi and Sunderlal Ganeshlal Varma ; Members, Messrs. Jeewandas Mooljee, Soonderdas Dharamsi, Atmaram Bapujee Dalvi, Kanjee Bhagwan, Purshotum Bhagwandas, and Pandurang Moreshwar Patdor. The meeting dispersed at 4-30 p.m. after passing votes of thanks to the chairman, the secretary Pandit Sevaklal for his able management of the Society and to the gentlemen who had liberally donated towards the building fund of the Samaj Mandir.

The Beni-Israel Culture Society and Library.—On Sunday, the fifth annual meeting of the above Society and Library was held in the hall of Mr. Khan Mahomed Hubibbohy's School, in Samuel Street. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B. A., LL. B., presided, and the meeting was attended by a large number of the members and friends of the Association. The annual report for the year 1892-93 was read by Mr. David Joseph Kurulker on behalf of the secretary, and showed great progress during the year. The chairman then addressed the meeting at some length, dwelling upon the advantages of the Society and Library, and made some suggestions which were approved by the audience. The president of the Association, Mr. Abraham Aaron Kehimker, B. A., LL. B., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. Eleazar Aaron Devaker, in seconding the proposition, appealed to the audience to lend a helping hand towards the three public institutions which exist in the community, viz., the Israelite School, the Benevolent Institution, and the Beni-Israel Library. The chairman announced the presentation of books, worth Rs. 12, by Mr. Eleazar Aaron Devaker. The example was followed by some of the gentlemen present, and donations of Rs. 30 were announced for the purchase of books for the Library. After the distribution of flowers the meeting closed. On Monday Mr. David Joseph Kurrulker, secretary of the Jewish Temperance Association, delivered a lecture on temperance in celebration of the fifth annual meeting of the above library and society. The Rev. J. H. Lord, one of the patrons of the Society, presided. Several speeches were delivered in support of the temperance cause. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, February 23.
Vigil of Saint Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 432 and 447.
Saturday, February 24.
Saint Matthias.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Saturday, February 24.
St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
Friday, February 23.
6-30 a.m.—Requiem Celebration of Holy Euchrist.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong of St. Matthias : Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Saturday, February 24.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

Lady Janbai vs. Saleymahomed Jafferbhoy and Alimahomed Jafferbhoy.

The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, dated in November 1886, July 1889, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendant, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, dated in November 1886 and July 1889, but against the latter three codicils dated in January 1890. November 1890, and February 1891. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will, and the plaintiff was ordered to personally bear her own costs and to pay to the defendant his costs of the suit, and to repay to the estate all the monies advanced to her for costs. Moosabhoy Tharia having died since the decision was given, his two sons, who were executors of his will, were made respondents in this appeal. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendant and respondents.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his decision, stated the circumstances under which the suit arose. Sir Tharia Topun died in Bombay on the 9th February, 1891, and his widow, Lady Janbai, filed a petition in July 1891, alleging that, by his last will, he appointed her as the executrix, and his eldest son Moosabhoy Tharia as executor thereof ; that five writings, mentioned above, were the codicils to the will and were executed by the testator in Bombay, and after naming the heirs and next of kin according to Hindu law, she praye that probate might be granted to her alone, reserving the right of Moosabhoy to come in and prove the will and codicils, or might be granted to her along with him if he joined with her, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency. A caveat was filed by Moosabhoy Tharia. He admitted the excution of the will and the first two codicils, but stated he believed that the execution of the two alleged codicils of January 1890 and November 1890 were obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner ; and that they were not valid; He further stated that the alleged codicil of February 1891 was not executed by the testator, and that at the time it was alleged to be executed, the testator was on his death-bed, almost if not quite unconscious, and was not able understand what he was doing. He said that the said codicil was written at Walkeshwar in the bungalow of the testator upon the instructions of the petitioner, and that at her request, Mr. Fazul Jan Mahomed, the manager of the testator's firm, wrote the testator's signature to the codicil, the testator's hand being held touching the pen used by Mr. Fazul Jan Mahomed by the assistance of Lady Janbai, who lifted up the testator's hand for such purpose. He said that if the alleged codicil was in fact executed, the execution thereof was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner ; and he prayed that probate of the will and first two codicils might be granted to him jointly with the petitioner or alone to him. A commission was issued at the instance of the caveator to take evidence at Zanzibar, which necessarily caused some delay. The suit came on for hearing on the 19th September, 1892, when the following issues were raised :—1. Whether the three codicils, dated 12th January 1890, 1st November, 1890, and 6th February, 1891, or any and which of them, were duly made ? 2. Whether the three codicils, or any and which of them, were made under the coercion or undue influence on the part of the petitioner ? 3. Whether the codicil, dated 12th January, 1890, was not revoked ? The hearing occupied ten days and terminated on the 10th October, 1892 ; and the judgment, which was reserved, was delivered on the 26th January, 1893. The late Sir Tharia Topun, who received the honour of Knighthood on the 1st January, 1890, was a Khojah Mahomedan, and he described himself as a native of Zanzibar. The will and codicils were in the Gujerati language. It was admitted by counsel on both sides that, had the deceased died intestate, the petitioner, as his widow, would only have been entitled to maintenance, her right, as the widow of a Khojah, being regulated by Hindu. and not by Mahomedan law. The testator at his death was nearer 70 than 60. The firm in Bombay was started about 40 years ago ; and the Zanzibar firm was probably opened soon after the Bombay firm. The testator appears to have resided partly in Bombay and partly at Zanzibar until 1884, when in company with Janbai, he went from Zanzibar via Aden on a pilgrimage, from which he came to Bombay, where he resided until his death. He was rather a feeble man, and was an old man for his age. He had been an opium eater, and had been so for many years. He used to take opium twice a day. The first of the three disputed codicils, dated 12th January, 1890, together with a declaration of trust of the same date, was prepared by Mr. R. M. Sayani, who had prepared the will and the first two codicils, and had attested each of the three documents. It was not disputed that Sir Tharia executed the third codicil and the declaration of trust on the 12th January, 1890, but it was contended by the defendant that their execution was obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai, and that they were not valid. Those were the last testamentary documents that Mr. Sayani had anything to do with. That Sir Tharia executed the fourth codicil was not disputed, but it was contended that its execution was obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai, and that it was not valid. The fifth codicil, dated 6th February, 1891, was alleged by Lady Janbai to have been executed by Sir Tharia on the afternoon of that day, three days before his death. The defendant stated that the testator was then on his death-bed, and that such execution was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner. This last codicil, his Lordship remarked, very greatly benefited Lady Janbai. The evidence as to the physical condition of Sir Tharia on that afternoon was no doubt conflicting Upon the best consideration which his Lordship had been able to give to the evidence as to the preparation and execution of the last codicil, he was of opinion that Lady Janbai had not discharged the burden of proving that such document, by which she benefited to the extent of Rs. 50,000, was duly executed by a competent testator ; and that clear and satisfactory proof had not been given that the instrument contained the real intention of Sir Tharia. His Lordship therefore held that it ought not to be admitted to proof. His Lordship next considered whether the codicils dated the 12th January and 1st November, 1890, were, or, either of them was, made under coercion or undue influence on the part of the petitioner. The Bombay property, portions of which consisted of valuable landed and house properties, was said to be worth seven lakhs of rupees, whilst the Zanzibar property was said to be of the value of twenty-two, lakhs of rupees, or, as Lady Janbai alleged, twenty-two lakhs of dollars. In the direct conflict of evidence as to the fourth codicil, his Lordship said he had no hesitation in saying that he believed Fazul's account, and that no reliance could be placed upon Lady Janbai's evidence on this point. His Lordship came to the conclusion with regard to the codicils of January and November 1890, that each of them was made under coercion or undue influence on the part of the petitioner, and that they ought not to be admitted to proof. His Lordship held with regard to the fifth codicil that it was also made, if made at all, under coercion or undue influence on the part of Lady Janbai. The caveat was therefore allowed as stated above.

The grounds of appeal against the decision were that Mr. Justice Bayley was in error in holding that the plaintiff had not proved that the codicil of 6th February, 1894, was duly executed ; also in holding that the codicils dated 12th January and 1st November 1890, were each of them made under coercion or undue influence on the part of the plaintiff ; also in holding that the codicil of 6th February, 1891, was made, if made at all, under similar coercion or undue influence ; also in declining to accept the evidence of the plaintiff and her daughters Khatizabai and Fatmabai as truthful. It was further urged that the Judge should not have accepted the letters, alleged to have been written, or dictated and signed by the testator, as genuine ; and should not have admitted them in evidence ; that he should have admitted the latter three codicils to probate ; and should have granted the plaintiff her costs as between attorney and client out of the estate of the testator.

Sir Griffith Evans, in commenting on the judgment, after dealing with the question of the codicil, said in reference to the relations that had existed between Lady Janbai and her husband, his client had incurred expenses amounting to Rs. 20,000 in connection with the Zanzibar litigation. The witness Moosa had said that his father had been in the habit of complaining about extravagance of Lady Janbai, and of the distress he had suffered in consequence, as her conduct tended to affect his reputation. Despite this, however, Sir Tharia had continued to live with her, while the statement of Moosa that Lady Janbai had spent about one lakh a year of his father's money was incorrect, as, the learned counsel said, they had books to show that with the exception of the year in which Jaffer was married, Sir Tharia's expenses had not exceeded Rs. 50,000 per annum. If Moosa's evidence was to be relied upon, it was very astonishing that Lady Janbai had been made a co-executrix to the will and the guardian of the children, and that, in the event of any of them dying, she was to manage everything. She had been made the trustee of other charities, and as it was certain that Sir Tharia was an old man, she might have only been spending a certain amount of his money to keep up his position, for if he had been dissatisfied with her conduct it was unlikely that he would have continued to live with her or have made her a trustee of the property, and that if they contended he had made statements utterly inconsistent with those of his wife, the Court would have to find some explanation for arriving at such a decision. It would be observed that Moosa had based his reasons for the complaints entirely on the question of the expenses incurred by his father, who, he said, had not wished to make large outlays of money. It was true that Moosa might have seen the expenses entered in the books in 1886 at over one lakh, but that amount included the expenses incurred during a period of two years. In the year 1889-90 Sir Tharia migt have gone into a higher style of living, but in addition had incurred heavy losses. In 1886 the deceased, despite the fact that he grumbled at his wife's extravagance, had, by his will, appointed Moosa and her his executors, despite the fact that if he had so desired he could have got rid of her at once. He had given his wife full power to act on behalf of the other children, and had made her several presents. He had a great aversion to courts of law, and, fearing a dispute between his sons Jaffer and Moosa after his death, had directed that such disputes be referred to the British Consu at Zanzibar or to other persons, stating that if they went into court their share in the business should cease. On the face of the above, the Court were asked to believe that the will counted for nothing at all, and that Sir Tharia would have run away from his wife at the first opportunity. The disputed codicil somewhat shackled Janbai's powers, as Moosa was appointed jointly with her to look after some of the properties and trusts, but it in no way affected the trust of the property in Zanzibar. The learned counsel alluded at length to several letters put in during the hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley.

The Court then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

An entirely new programme was billed on Wednesday night, when the mammoth pavilion was well filled with spectators. The sixteen interesting items on the programme gave proof that the resources of the popular circus troupe were by no means limited. The performance commenced with "Court Quadrilles," in which four couples, elegantly attired in full court costume, took part. This was followed by the "Big Tub" act by Marisco, Kuta, and Nuda, whose telling performance was appreciated by rounds of applause. Matthews brothers kept the house in roars of laughter for some time by "The Hats" act, followed by the interesting scene act "Three Nations," by Frank Harmston, who mounted a galloping horse in conventional sailor costume and sung a good song, while the horse was careering at full speed. By a lightning change he appeared in different national costumes and singing appropriate songs, which were heartily enjoyed. He is said to be the only artiste who sings on horseback while the horse is in motion. The juggling and butterfly scene by the well-known Japanese juggler, Sheger and Oh Cheen San also proved very diverting. Mdlle Le Blonde, who appeared as the Bounding Jockey, accomplished most difficult feats to the great astonishment of the spectators, who heartily applauded her efforts. George Harmston next introduced the trick ponies, which were objects of great admiration. "The Foot Perche" act was performed in a very creditable manner by Marisco brothers, who seemed to be quite at home in the difficult performance. Frank, George, and Johnny as "comicalities on chairs" caused much fun. The double trapeze act, by Thackerly brothers, was a wonderful gymnastic performance, well deserving of the loud applause which it elicited. The most striking item on the programme was the forward and backward somersault act, by Signor Gilburton, who is with one voice acknowledged to be one of the best living acrobat. He performed the most daring feat by throwing forward and backward somersaults on a horse which was going at full gallop. The audience was greatly pleased with the single trapeze act, by Mdlle Oudin. Mr. Love, the manager of the circus, offered Rs. 10 to any person who could ride the American donkey Andy three times round the ring sitting with his face to the donkey's head. A sailor tried in vain amid loud laughter to win the offered prize. Professor Leo Hernandez put the elephants through a regular supper menu to the delight of the audience. The clowns were as merry as ever, and their breaks of funny and excellent foolery were heartily enjoyed. We are desired to correct a misapprehension regarding the matinees. No curtailment is made in the performance, the entire programme being gone through from beginning to end as in the evening entertainments.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Solomon David Sassoon presided at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, held on Wednesday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Humum Street, Fort, when the following report of the directors was adopted :—The last ordinary general meeting of the company was held on the 15th February, 1893, when the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1892, were submitted to and adopted by the shareholders. The directors now submit the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December last. The latter shows a profit of Rs. 23,360-14-11. An interim dividend of 2 per cent. was declared payable on the 21st July last. This absorbed the sum of Rs. 11,561-8-0, and a balance of Rs. 11,799-6-11 is now available for disposal. The weather that prevailed during the past year, and especially during the months of April, May, and June (the months in which ice factories in India make the most profits), was unusually cool, and militated against the sale of ice. This has been the experience of those engaged in the ice trade all over India. In Bombay the consequence was that the supply greatly exceeded the demand, thereby causing excessive competition, which led to the price being reduced to a point which left but little margin on the cost of production. In August last one of the Bombay companies ceased to work its factory, and the owners of the other two competing factories having expressed a wish to come to some arrangement whereby they and this company might be enabled to work on a profitable basis, negotiations were entered into with that object, but it was not until the 9th of December last that the agreement arrived at came into force. This agreement, whilst respecting the rights of all the parties thereto, secures to this company advantages corresponding with its producing capacity and position in the market. Since the agreement came into force the company has been earning fair profits, and should nothing arise to upset the present arrangement the board look with every certainty to being able to declare an interim dividend at the end of June next. The profit and loss account shows a balance of Rs. 11,799-6-11 for disposal, and the board recommend that out of this amount a sum of Rs. 10,000 be placed to deterioration and renewal account, and that the balance, Rs. 1,799-6-11, be carried forward. The debentures issued in October last, to provide for the renewal of those then current and for the purchase of new machinery were all readily subscribed for. The question as to what machinery is the best to adopt is still under careful consideration by the board. The present machinery, with the exception of the two old 5-ton machines, has worked well during the year, and is now in good order. The Deccan Ice Company having gone into voluntary liquidation, the board have written off the sum of Rs. 3,300, which represented the value of the 110 shares of that company to the debit of reserve fund account. This company still holds a mortgage to the extent of Rs. 31,200 on the Hyderabad factory of the abovenamed company, which the board consider may be for the present passed as a good debt. The secretaries and agents have again surrendered their commission on profits for the past year.

Messrs. Eknath Khote and S. D. Sassoon were re-elected directors of the company, the latter being elected chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The complimentary resolutions were next passed thanking the chairman, directors, secretaries and agents for the very satisfactory management of the company's affairs. A special resolution was passed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the secretaries and agents, Messrs C. H. B. Forbes and Company, for having surrendered their commission on the profits of the company in view of the present position of the company.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the popular opera and burlesque company of Mr. Stanley will give only two more performances. The gorgeous pantomime, the "Queen of Hearts," will be staged to-night, and as the farewell performance of the season a grand variety entertainment will be given.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

WEDDING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT MADHAV BAUG.

Last evening, at Madhav Baug, Mr. Dwarkadas Lullubhoy, a leading cloth merchant, and younger brother of Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy, of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., freight-brokers, gave an evening entertainment in honour of the thread ceremonies of his son, Nitisen, and of the marriage of his daughter, Harigangabai, with Pandit Raghunath Shanker, an educated young man, who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The bride has also received her education in English and the vernacular, and has passed an examination up to the sixth standard. In connection with the ceremonies a round of festivities have been provided during the week. On Sunday, the 8th inst., a grand procession, consisting of several hundreds of persons, with music, started from Madhav Baug and passed through Bhuleshwar Road, to a temple there, where the bride's mother performed a peculiar ceremony of carrying a new water-pot on her head, returning with it to Madhav Baug. Feasts have been given every evening to all members of the Bhunsalee caste, to which the bride's family belongs, and to other Hindus, males and females, in a *shamianah*, specially erected in Madhav Baug, while in the reception rooms of the bungalow, *nautch* and refreshments have been provided every evening for guests of different nationalities in addition to the members of Mr. Dwarkadas's caste. On Sunday evening, an entertainment was provided for Gujerati Hindus, on Monday for Gujerati and Marathi Hindus, and on Tuesday and Wednesday chiefly for Parsees and Mahomedans. On Wednesday there was a grand procession in connection with the marriage ceremonies, and yesterday there was a still larger procession, consisting of Europeans and leading members of the native communities in connection with the sacred-thread ceremonies. These festivities during the week have been distinguished by the illumination on a grand scale of two entire streets, the Jugjeevan Kika Street, in which the house of the bride's father is situated, and the Cowasji Patel Tank Street in which Madhav Baug is situated. Both streets have been enveloped in brilliancy from one end to the other ; and thousands of spectators of the lower classes have turned out to view them as they do during the Diwali holidays. Pyramids of tumbler lights are placed at short distances on the verge of the roads, which are spanned overhead by electric light globes, massive crystal chandeliers, and Rutnagur's globe-lights of variegated hues, with bannerets and flags waving aloft. The illumination of Madhav Baug itself has been magnificent, the main archway being picked out with lines and curves of Rutnagur's globe-lights, presenting, in the form of necklets, the colours of the emerald, the ruby, and other precious stones. Some of the trees in the compound were draped with coloured lights and presented a picturesque appearance. At yesterday's procession and entertainment Mr. Dwarkadas was honoured with the presence, besides European and leading native gentlemen, of several of the native princes and chiefs now staying in Bombay. Mr. Dwarkadas has been a good Samaritan, although leading a quiet life ; and two years ago, at a large expenditure, established "The Dwarkadas Lullubhoy Dipensary for Women and Children" in connection with the Jamsetji Hospital. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Harris in the middle of March, 1892, and in accepting a very handsome silver key for opening the dispensary, his Excellency cordially thanked Mr. Dwarkadas for it, as being a memento of a most interesting occasion and of his generosity in establising the dispensary.

The procession yesterday, consisting of many hundreds of persons and extending as it did over a considerable distance, formed an imposing spectacle. It was accompanied by the members of the Hungarian Ladies' Band, who drove in three open carriages, each drawn by four horses, by the Band of the Marine Battalion and the Union Band. Among those present were the Rajah of Rajpipla, Messrs. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomomjee Dinshaw Petit, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, J. E. Mody, Chabildas Lallubhoy, Harkisandas Narotumdas, H. W. Barrow, R. P. Brunton, Damodhar Goculdas Munjee, Captain Syedoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, Kursoodas Chubildas, Rahimtula Khairaj, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Nensey Khairaj, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Janardhun Gopal, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, S. B. Kapadia, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, C. J. Kidd, Captain Young, Mr. and Mrs. Melsheimer, the Misses Barrow, Messrs. M. Kanga, Shiwajee Dhurmajee Ardasir Cursetjee Mehta, Lukhmidas Khimjee, M. H. Hakim, Hassumbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay, Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, G. G. M. C., Messrs, W. Moon, Currumsey Damjee Charandas Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, &c. At the evening party which was held later on yesterday, a large number of European and Native gentlemen were present.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, in the hall of the Money School. Dr. Nadirshaw was voted to the chair, and in opening the proceedings, expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Wilson, M.P., owing to ill-health. However, they had the pleasure of welcoming his son, Mr. Alexander Wilson, in their midst that evening. The chairman next referred to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Arthur Pease, who enjoyed a high reputation in Great Britain as the staunch friend of the temperance movement, and who followed in the wake of their worthy friend, Mr. Caine. (Cheers.) He eulogised the efforts of Mr. Haridas, the popular Dewan of Junagadh, and member of the Opium Commission, to free the people of Junagadh from two great curses—the sale of intoxicants in Junagadh and the depredations of dacoits. The sale of intoxicants was prohibited throughout the Junagadh State, chiefly through the unselfish and devoted exertions of Mr. Haridas. (Applause.)

Mr. Alexander Wilson said that on behalf of his father he had to ask them to excuse his absence that evening owing to ill-health. The enquiries of the Opium Commission had been limited to the question of the consumption of opium, but many witnesses in their desire to say how harmless opium was, had unanimously condemned liquor, and given good grounds for the friends of temperance in India to agitate more forcibly than they had hitherto done.

Mr. Haridas proposed "That this meeting, in view of the facts —(1) That the Imperial Government has introduced into Parliament a Bill conferring on the inhabitants of each locality in the United Kingdom the power of totally prohibiting the public sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst ; (2) That the claim of the Indian people to protection from the liquor traffic is even stronger than that of the people of the United Kingdom, seeing that the ancient customs of India are opposed to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, the use of which is expressly forbidden by the three principal religions of this country—Hinduism, Mahomedanism, and Buddhism—respectfully requests the Council of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association to arrange for the introduction in the House of Commons, at the earliest possible date, of a resolution to the following effect :—' That the people of British India ought to be protected against the drink traffic by a measure conferring upon the adult residents of each ward in Municipal areas, and of each village outside those areas, the power of requiring, where by a majority of two-thirds they so desire, that any existing shop for the sale of intoxicating drinks in their locality shall be closed, and that any proposed shop for such sale shall not be opened.' "

Mr. N. G. Chandawarker seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pease, who was most enthusiastically received, said that Mr. Caine had intended to come over to India this season, but circumstances did not permit his doing so. However, his friend Mr. Wilson had come in his place, but unfortunately he could not be present at the meeting that evening, being in bad health. Although they lived far away from India, still they all felt that they were united by one common bond ; they were all subjects of the same crown ; they were citizens of the nation which stands pre-eminent amongst the nations of the earth. As a progressive and enlightened nation they had to exercise their influence for the promotion of all that was good in the land. (Applause.) If they were citizens of the country who desired to do what was right and virtuous, they should not sit down idly in their homes and make no effort. They should not only express their sympathy, but they should assist their fellow-creatures, if they could do so. Mr. Pease then dwelt at some length on the advantages of temperance, and the evils of drink, which had brought about the ruin of many hundreds and thousands of people.

After several other speakers including Mr. J. G. Alexander had expressed their views the meeting terminated.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW JUSTICES' LIST.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* yesterday published the revised list of Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay. The new names are as follows :—

Alexander, H. N.
Balkrishna Bhiwji Tanaji Nakwa Patel.
Birdwood, H. M., I.C.S., C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., The Hon'ble Mr.
Browne, S. Gore.
Dadoba Janardan Mantri.
Daji Gangaji Rao Rane, Rao Bahadur.
DeMonte, D. J.
Dhanjisha Hormasji Karaka.
Dhondiba Krishnaji Patel.
Dinsha Jamsetji Parakh.
Falle, Captain P. J., R. I. M.
Fardunji Jamsetji Parakh.
Gould, A. P.
Haji Ismael Haji Alana Vahadinna.
Haji Oomar Jamal Vyani.
Hand, J.
Hargrave, H. I. B., M.A., M.I.C.E.
Horbury, G. F., A.M.I.C.E.
Ibrahim Rahimtula.
Janardan Hirji Patel.
Jehangir Edalji Davar.
Jenkins, J. L., I.C.S.
Johnston, G. R.
Kalabhai Lallubhai
Kasim Haji Mitha.
Khimji Jairam Narronji.
Leask, J.
Mackenzie, A. G.
Macrae, F. C.
Mahomed Khan Dalvi.
Manser, Surgeon-Major R. M.D.
Mardall, Captain, C.E.
Pestanji Nasarwanji Wadia.
Phythian, J. P., C.E.
Porter, Major G. M., R.E.
Raghunath Babaji Malup.
Raikes, E. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Rebsch, S., M. Inst. C.E.
Scott, Major B., C.I.E., R.E., A.I.C.E.
Shields, I. M.
Trevor, A. C., I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr.
Turner, A. F.
Underwood, C. H. F., M.D. (Brux), L.K.Q.C P. (Ireland), L.M.K.Q.C.P. (Dub.), L.R.C.P. (Edin).
Vincent, R. H., C.I.E.
Whitworth, G. C., I.C.S.

The names given below have been removed from the list :—

Abbaji Balvant Bhise
Ahmed Isa bin Khalifa
Colonel Bisset
J Black
Bamanji Khursedji Bhaudupwalla
Robert Campbell
Damodur Takersey Mulji
Charles Edward Fox
Gunpatrao Bhasker
Brigade-Surgeon W Gray
Brigade-Surgeon Hogel
David Jackson
Jamsedji Dhanjibhoy Wadia.
Jehangisha Erachshaw Kohyar
Brigade-Surgeon Langley.
F. Latham.
Miller Edward
Musabhai Taria Topan
Nuruzan Mahadew Permanand
Nusserwanji Byramji
Nurzar Mahomed Fatebali
Nilkanth Mahadew Mogre
Pranjiwandass Kaliandass
J G Russell
Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia
Shamrao Bhasker
Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee
Pryce Weedon
Yeshwand Moreshwar Kelkar
Surgeon-Major Zeld
Captain W H Young

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 250 per annum and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Moses Elijah David, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The two Pragmalji Scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and the other of Rs. 15 a month and tenable for three years, have been awarded as follows :—A Scholarship of Rs. 20 to Themis D'Sa. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 to Prabhashankar Morarji Mewar, of Navanagar High School.

The two Sir Jasvantsing Scholarship, one of Rs. 15 and the other of Rs. 12 per month each and tenable for three years, have been awarded respectively to Rajaram Chintaman Limaye and Bhanuprasad Dajibhai Mehta, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Kahandas Munchharam Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mohanlal Vallabji Vasavada, of Wilson College.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Manishankar Bhanji Patak, of Wilson College.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 12 a month and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Chhotalal Dullabhai Desai, of Samaldas College.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai prize, consisting of Rs. 100 or of books of the like value, has been awarded to Themis D'Sa.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Meheralli Molledina Merchant, of Fort High School.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Kutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts, of the value of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Jagjivan Mulji Bania, of Wilson College.

The Mohobat Fellowship, of the value of Rs. 100 per month and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Imdadalli M. Saadi ; and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Gujarat College.

BENGAL WHEAT CROP.

The following Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of 1893-94 based on District Officers' Reports received from 11th to 30th January 1894 is issued it being noted that for previous forecasts of the wheat crop of the Lower Provinces, returns were obtained from 23 districts. In the present forecast four more districts have been added, viz, Rangpur, Darjeeling, Faridpur, and Singhbhum, as considerable areas were returned in the rabi forecast of 1892-93 as being under wheat cultivation in these districts :—

Character of the season.—The rainfall in the two latter months of the monsoon of 1893 was, generally speaking, unusually heavy in all the wheat-growing districts of Bengal. The excess in the month of September in North Bihar amounted to 43 per cent., in South Bihar to 32 per cent., in Chota Nagpur to 70 per cent., and in South-West Bengal to 23 per cent. as compared with the normal fall. In the month of October also, the rainfall was generally in excess of the normal. This excess of moisture in the soil in the early part of the wheat season was on the whole favourable to ploughing and sowing operations. Want of rain at this time has been reported from the districts of Malda, Singhbhum, and Murshidabad. Very light showers fell in the first fortnight of November, but from the middle of November to the first week of February practically no rain fell. Useful showers fell in Bihar, including the Bhagalpur Division, early in February, and improved the prospects of the wheat crop. Rain is wanted in Chota Nagpur and in Central Bengal.

Area cultivated.— The total normal area under wheat as shown in the final report on the wheat crop of 1892-93 amounts to 1,727,714 acres. In the returns appended to the present forecast, the normal area is estimated at 1,809.454 acres. The increase is due to the addition of the districts of Rangpur, Darjeeling, Faridpur, and Singhbum, to the inclusion of figures for Palamau for which returns were not receiued in time for incorporation in last years report, and to revised returns now received from District Officers. There is a difference also of 86,240 acres in the approximate area sown last year as given in last year's final report on the wheat crop and in the present forecast which is due to the same causes. A comparison of the estimated area sown with wheat this year as given in column 5 of returns with that of the approximate area sown last year as given in column 4 shows an increase in the area under wheat during the present year of 38,333 acres (2·5 per cent). The area sown for the wheat crop of 1892-93 was reported to have been 8·3 per cent. greater than that of the previous year ; and it is probable that some considerable extension of wheat cultivation is going on in these Provinces. As the figures stand in the attached statement, this year's area under wheat is 14·6 per cent. less than the normal area, but much stress must not be laid on this comparison, as the figures returned as representing the normal areas under wheat do not appear to be trustworthy.

Outturn.—The outtrn of the crop this year as at present estimated in the appended statement is 13-1-3 annas, which is obtained by taking the arithmetical mean of the figures returned by Distaict Officers. Taking into consideration the fact that the prospects are generally underestimated in the district returns, and that the present season up to this date has been more frvourable for the cultivation of the wheat crop than that of last year, it is probable that, for all the districts taken together, the standing crop is an average crop of 16 annas.

Holloway's Pills.—Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or from raw inclement weather to oppressive climates, favour the development of manifold diseases, which may in most instances be checked and rendered abortive by an early resort to these purifying, regulating and strengthening Pills. This wellknown and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in [illegible] the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, and behind the Gun Carriage Factory—

A collection of plants in tubs and pots—

The property of a gentleman changing his residence.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIREPROOF SAFES OF THE MIDLAND SAFE CO., OF BIRMINGHAM.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

Per s.s. Rockabill.

An invoice of first-class fire and burgler proof safes with Genuine Chubb's Lock as follows:—

2 pieces 24 by 16 by 18 inches.
3 do. 26 by 17 by 15 do.
2 do. 28 by 18 by 16 do.
3 do. 30 by 19 by 18 do.
1 do. 32 by 22 by 21 do.
1 do. 30 by 28 by 20 do. double door.

The above Safes will be sold one at a time to the highest bidder with a view to introduce the safes in the market.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND OR GROUND AT SONAPUR BEACH LANE, BEHIND THE MARINE LINES.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by the order of Lala Kusra and his heirs, and on account and risk of Antonia Rafelo D'Custra, under the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1871—

All that piece of vacant fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Sonapur Beach Lane, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 84, containing by admeasurement 1,036 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by a passage abutting the house of Parsi Jamshedji Merwanji, on the west by the property of Parsi Belloo Byramji, on the north by vacant ground of Parsi Belloo Byramjee, and on the south by the house of Purshotum Fakirjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 23, 1894. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BURNT, WET, & DAMAGED COTTON (LOOSE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., in the compound of the Bombay Cotton Press (near the Sassoon Dock), Colaba, and on account of the Underwriters, a quantity of burnt, wet and damaged cotton (loose).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cooverji Dewji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savaliaram Ganooji and Savaliaram Mulji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd Februay, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards, together with the buildidgs or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjiibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraj and Bahimtoolabhai Khyraj, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under E ward No. 7039, Street No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Pnulic Auction at No. 39, Marine Lines (Opposite the Officers' new bungalows), the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bed room furniture, in teak and blackwood, made to order of the latest design, best platedware, neat crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma table ornaments, windproof lamps, large fish-bowl with gold fish, English ice box, oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, lady's saddle, nearly new plated, harness for pair, flower pots, &c., the property of C. T. BURKE, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome and light easy-going dog-cart in good order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heemutram Nurbheram, the Transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Purmanundas Vithuldas of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereon admeasuring 406 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 37 and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxuman Lepoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Crishnajee, and on the South by the property of Visram Mowjee, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gas Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crokery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. H. JONES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 D. B. B. L.—12 bore gun by W. Paul and Son.
5 cases gold flowered grenadiers 50".
75 porcelain toilet sets.
1 Lady's saddle.

By order of the Administrater-General the effects of the late Mr W. McCulloch, consisting of wearing apparel, Gladstone bags, tin boxes, dressing case, gold stud, books and sundries.

On account of the concerned.

35 boxes embroidered flowered velvet.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome new vis-a-vis.
1 handsome new landau on C springs.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
2 safety bicycles (new.)

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Goswami Shri Mahaluxmi Vahujee, wife of Shri Vrajraiji Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Joshi Vussoonjee Hirjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, chawl, shed, stable or hereditaments, and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Krishna Narayan and others, partly by the property of Enoos Lawrence Souza, partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo and others, and partly by the property of Luxumon Raghoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Temuljo, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik and partly by the property of Luxmon Ranhoo and others, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Wasoodev, and partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Joshi Vussonji Hirji, containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and ninety-three square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 7396-97, street Nos. 1164, 64, Matunga (Agurwarda), and by the Collector of Bombay for Government Toka under Collector's old Nos. 26, 38, 46, 54, 28, 1, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 61, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, and, 26, Collector's new Nos. 28, 1, a-15185, 15209, 15221, 15237, b-15895, b-15,155, 15175, 15177, 15174, 15181, 15215, a-15192, 15250, a-15186, 15203, Nos. 24, 1, a-15185, 1509, 15221, 15222, b-15895, b-75155, 15175, 15177, 15178, 15181, 15115, a-15192, 15250, a-15188, 15203, 15204, 15211, a-15224, and a-15191, and new Survey Nos. 6a-828, 21-826, 10-833, 1-6-129, 1-2-3-1932, 3-832, 183 and 5-852.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1894.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST
QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
DELHI: Chandni Chowk. BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the othe Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon (Chamar godi), the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and rosewood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany full sized Slate billiard-table by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, Standard floor lamp, bamboo furniture, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 strong bay galloway, quiet in saddle and harness, believed sound.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 high-wheel dog-cart.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, 9 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order, suitable for pony 13-3 to 14 hands.
1 strong palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong Vis-a-Vis, in very good order, very little used.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.

1 Secondhand English-built canoe barouche, by Windower, the property of Sir R. West.

1 Circular fronted office brougham and one Bareilly cart, the property of Honble Justice H J Parson.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from 3 p. m., to-day.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, a first-rate hand Singer's sewing machine, one fox-terrier slut and pup, and one Scotch terrier slut (wooley dog), choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LI BERIOS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first morgagee of the same, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Husein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said Ranchhoddass Tribhowandas of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane, (on the eastern side thereof) and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118-2119, new Nos. 19-9223, old survey No. 812, and new survey No 3-3506, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards south by the property formerly of Oosman Joomma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 7A, and ward No. 2005 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhalabhoy Valliani and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, of the valuable furniture, &c., of C. G. BRISCOE, Esq., at Khedwady, 7th Lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 23, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

A REUTER'S telegram received this evening announces the reduction of the Bank of England rate by ½ per cent. to-day, making it stand at 2 per cent. Yesterday, the price of Consols in London was 1/8 per cent. higher, at 99¼; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 108⅞. Rupee Paper was unaltered Bar Silver declined in value ⅛d. per oz., say to 28 5/8d. per oz; but, in New York, the price of the metal remained at 62⅞ cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·88⅛ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 98⅜; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25.19¼.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday Rs. 20,000 was allotted between Bombay and Madras, at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 24 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 19¾ lakhs to Bombay, and 6¼ lakhs to Madras, at the same rate, which shows a decline of 5-32d. from the price obtained for Bills and Transfers last week. 1 lakh and a half of extra Bills on Bombay were also placed at the same rate, and a lakh of Transfers at 1s. 1 5-8d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks put down there buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., say to 1s. 1 3-8d.

The price of Spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, say to 4 3-16d. per lb.,; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations leaving off at 4 5-64d. for February-April deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for June-July. Surats were unchanged in value; but Egyptian "Fair Brown" was 1-8d. lower, at 4 9-16d. per lb. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; Imports 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet; Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, yesterday, 7 7-8d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but May Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; the figures for this season to date comparing as follows with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	13,000	8,000	14,000
Four days' do.	54,000	50,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,119,000	4,224,000	5,974,000

A small business has been done here in Cotton to-day, and that almost entirely for local spinners' account; while prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a quiet market. Exporters have bought only 400 ready new Mulkapore, at Rs. 186; while the Mills have taken 1,560 bales in all, made up of 100 each of ready new Ujein, at Rs. 184; Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and Akola, at Rs. 185; and 700 old Viramgaum, at Rs. 179-89; and 250 each of Compta, at Rs. 160; and Dharwar, at Rs. 175-8 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quite unchanged in position and value; only a small export business having been done to-day in either market, and the feeling having been quiet in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	9,047	bales.
Wheat................................	14,752	cwts.
Linseed	44,079	"
Rapeseed	7,147	"
Gingellyseed	6,911	"
Groundnuts	23,021	"
Castorseed................................	3,201	"
Rice	33,010	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, and unchanged as to rates; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 19-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining steady thereat, with little enquiry throughout the day, and for March, we have heard of 1s. 1 17-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 15-32d. and 1s. 1½d. for all the month being done. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills have also been placed for all deliveries, from Cash at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits; March, at 1s. 1¼ to 17-32d.; April, at 1s 1 5-8d. to 9-16d.; and May, at 1s. 1 17-32 to ½d. Some Telegraphic, between Banks is also reported at 1s. 1 5-16d. for May transfer; but forward rates were slightly steadier towards the close, with Telegraphic, for April-May transfer, quoted at 1s. 1 7-16d; May, at 1s. 1 3-8d.; and June, 1s. 1 5-16d.; forward Credits being slightly firmer in proportion. Closing ready rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 21-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 1½d.
Francs do.	1·44½ to 1·45

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 101 3-4 for Fours for Money and Account; but rates advanced quickly to 102 1/8 in both positions, and left off at 102¼ with a steady feeling in the market. 99 is still the quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are quite neglected; and quotations in the entire absence of fresh business are nominally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius 1 p.m. Friday twenty-third instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	21	12	27 p.m.	25	49
Teheran	22	3	0 p.m.	...	9
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd February, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
" Madras..................	..	46	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th February, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,81,119	8,46,689	5,972	10,33,780
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	—	—	—	9,25,681
Increase				Rs. 1,08,099

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..................	29·932
Temperature of the Air..................	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·9
Relative humidity of Air..................	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, E, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	140

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WALKER—February 5, at Gorakhpur, the wife of James Walker, Traffic Superintendent, B & N-W Railway, of a son.

WYNYARD—February 18, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major Rowley Wynyard, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KLOPP—COUNSELL—February 15, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, Charles Edward, Homfeld Klopp, eldest son of the late Otto Charles Klopp, of Putney, London, to Elsie Gordon, fourth daughter of James Ariel Counsell, of Ballygange, Calcutta.

DEATH.

ATKINS—February 16, at Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund, Elizabeth Atkins, aged 71.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

THE Working Women of India should feel reassured and flattered at finding that their labours and the conditions of their existence are the object of the intelligent solicitude of the ever vigilant and enterprising *Daily Graphic*. Acting on a happy inspiration the proprietors of that rising and ambitious journal decided to depute one of the most accomplished of their staff, Miss Billington—who is accepted by the press men of the metropolis as a brother of the craft—as a Commissioner to India to study at first hand the Condition of the women of India Question, more especially the Women who labour with head or hand. Of course it was an essential part of the Commissioner's duty to report on all that was observed in this country to the homes of England through the popular columns of the *Daily Graphic*—a paper which, we hear, is running the *Daily Telegraph* close for the brevet of the Largest Circulation in the World. The decision taken, Miss Billington received her roving commission forthwith, and proceeded to Ceylon by a British India steamer in November last. The programme provided for a tour round Ceylon to obtain a view of the condition of woman, socially and educationally in that country. Thence the route lay along the Eastern Coast of the Indian Peninsula to Madras, which claimed and received a long visit, and afforded considerable scope for observation and bright description. After Madras, Calcutta, and the Bengal Presidency were required and repaid a fairly long sojourn and after exploring Upper India and passing through Rajputana to Kathiawar, and a brief stay at Bhownugger, the Lady Commissioner arrived in Bombay. This city with its cosmopolitan population, its mills which find something more than a livelihood for so many thousands of the weaker sex, its diverse and divergent creeds and races, provided abundant employment for the untiring activity and the practised pen of this shrewd and accomplished observer. The long and interesting tour was brought to a conclusion in Ceylon, which had been the point of departure, the Malabar Coast being the last to be explored, as the Coromandel Coast was the first. Everywhere Miss Billington received a warm welcome and a ready assistance in the prosecution of her comprehensive task. In Bombay the untiring correspondent was given every assistance by Lord and Lady Harris in the prosecution of her mission; while many native ladies of position admitted her to the innermost penetralia of the zenana. Throughout the tour women in the mills, in their homes, in the field, in the schools, and in the prisons were assiduously interviewed and their daily life and haunts observed with kindly and sympathetic eyes. The protracted and interesting tour has just come to a close, and Miss Billington is now on her way home to England. The interesting letters which she has found time in the midst of the incessant pre-occupations of travel and sight-seeing to send to the *Daily Graphic* have not as yet found their term. Some weeks will probably elapse before the correspondence indited in Bombay and at various stopping places along the Malabar Coast will be published. But the earlier letters give earnest of what those relating to Western India will be. They will reveal to us the manner of life which the womankind of this side of India really live—of which even the oldest European residents know less than nothing, and of which no native knows little outside the narrow limits of his own caste or community.

The Lady Commissioner though her special work was to make known "Woman in India, her ways, works, and progress," to people at home, was too experienced a journalist to close her eyes to matters of interest or importance outside the immediate field of inquiry. When in Trincomalee, the correspondent, with a quickness of intuition worthy of Archibald Forbes himself, saw the weakness lurking in the break in the railway communication between Colombo, the capital of the Island, and the head-quarters of her Majesty's ships on the East Indian station. To get from the capital to Trincomalee the traveller has his choice between waiting for the monthly British India steamer or going by a small packet, and a thirty-six hours' journey across country by rail and mail to Dambulla, and thence for nearly seventy miles in a bullock gharry through jungle cutting. This is the only mode of transit available for Her Majesty's mails, and for high Government officials, or for the Admiral himself should he desire to consult with the Government at Colombo. "So bad indeed is the road," writes Miss Billington, "that there would be most serious difficulties of transport should a sudden concentration of the military strength of Ceylon become imperative, and it is doubtful whether transport waggons, not to speak of the artillery, could be brought along at all." To make matters worse the mails are frequently delayed by trees falling across the track, or by the heavy rains making nullahs through it. There is no present expectation of an improvement either by completing the railway or by making a pukha road. Seeing that Trincomalee is a most important naval station, it is a grievous oversight to leave it thus isolated from the capital and business centre of the island, whence alone supplies and help could come in case of need. The isolation of Trincomalee, which, we are told, would be one of the show places of the world were it more easy of access, gives the town a charm of its own. The native population are free from any trace of European habits, or any desire to be other than what they are and what their fathers were. The boys and girls freely attend the schools provided by Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missionaries, but there are few conversions. The Catholic Sisters have recruited their numbers by some native girls, who have taken the veil. Miss Billington writes that in this respect Ceylon bears out the experience of India, that the seclusion and privacy of the conventual life are in keeping with the beliefs and traditions in which the women have been brought up. We cannot venture to speak for Ceylon, but as regards India it would not be rash to say that the conventual life is the very last which a native woman would appreciate or desire. To be married is not only the universal aspiration, but the imperative duty of every woman in India outside the limited class of nautch girls; and the conventual life is certainly not their ideal. The lower classes of the community in Eastern Ceylon are for the most part Hindus. The *purdha* system prevails amongst them only from the time when the girl approaches maturity, until she becomes a wife. Even the humblest keep their daughters in close seclusion during those critical years, for to be an "honorable" girl a young woman must not have been seen by any man save her father and brothers until her bethrothal. Marriage ceremonies are long and costly, but when the ceremonies are over, the women possess a considerable amount of freedom—more, the correspondent asserts, than is the case in India. That is scarcely true of the general body of the women of the lower classes of this country, where, as in Ceylon, women take their share in out-door work and buy and sell in the fruit and the fish markets. In one important respect the Hindus of Ceylon are in advance of their compatriots in India. The average age of marriage throughout the island is 27·9 for males and 19·2 for females. There are occasional instances of marriage at the age of eleven or twelve, but child-marriage as it exists in India is unknown.

Leaving the Resplendent Isle, Miss Billington found herself in due course in Madras, and in the chief jail in the Madras Presidency. It is needless to say that the gifted correspondent was in jail by special favour, and not by any demerit of her own. It is difficult for any who are not qualified by crime to cross the portals of that great prison. Of the eight hundred and seventy prisoners only thirty-three were women; the average number is about forty, a proportion which is much more favourable than that which obtains in Europe. The women population of British India is on the whole remarkably free from crime, and there is apparently no tendency to deterioration in that respect. The female prisoners are isolated from the rest. They are under a European matron and a native warder. It speaks well for the matron and the prisoners, that with so small a staff perfect discipline prevails. In the women's dormitory the plank bed of our island home is represented by a stone pial or palliass; but there is a mat to lie upon with two blankets and a pillow, so that on the whole the stone bed is more comfortable than the bare and pillowless plank of western civilisation. Every mother who is in jail is allowed to keep her baby, whether born before or after conviction, but when the child reaches the age of two years this boon is withdrawn. Miss Billington does not enlighten us as to what becomes of the little two-year-olds who are thus untimely bereft of their mothers. It struck her that the crimes for which the female convicts were undergoing punishment curiously reflect the secluded domestic life Indian women lead. Of the thirty-three, ten were sentenced for receiving stolen goods, which had in nearly every instance been brought home by the man of the family and given to the woman to hide. Two were under detention for fighting. Miss Billington was surprised that there were not more cases of this kind, seeing how many mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law co-exist in every household. Several of the longer sentences were incurred for infanticide, a crime which is not, as in England, due to the frantic despair of a girl-mother, but the angry wife wreaking vengeance upon her husband in a paroxysm of jealousy. It adds to the bitter sweet of the revenge as the child slain by the Indian Media is a son. One very handsome young woman undergoing ten years' imprisonment had slain her sister, who was married to the same husband. It is curious that this form of jealousy was not sufficiently strong to interfere with the somewhat common practice of the marriage of two or more sisters to the same Mormon Elder in the Far West, before Congress made bigamy illegal in the United States' territories. There are many passages in Miss Billington's admirable letters from India to which from restraint of space, we cannot more than refer. It may be hoped that in due course "Woman in India" will appear in book form.

REUTER telegraphs that business in oil-seeds and wheat is at a standstill, because of a rumour prevailing in London that the Government of India propose to place an export duty on these products of the soil. To that rumour we are in a position to give a most emphatic contradiction. The Government are not as yet contemplating suicide; and to tax the exports by which the commerce of the country lives and flourishes would be an act of *felo de se*. We should have been disposed to give that gossip greater attention if it had its origin in Frankfort, for certain favoured citizens in that cradle of the Rothschilds have for some time past been in the enjoyment of a gift of second sight which entitle them to respectful hearing when they predict what is going to happen in the regions of Indian Finance. It would be strange if a Government which have pledged themselves not to impose an import duty on silver to support a currency policy, the success of which is essential to the solvency of the Treasury were to impose a duty on the exports the volume of which has been generally regarded as the true test of the general prosperity. The idea is not novel; we have been familiarized with it in this country for some time back. It has usually been spoken of as the complement of import duties on things in general, including silver. It is to be hoped that if the white metal be scheduled in the list of dutiable articles, it will be subjected to a sliding scale, so that it may accommodate itself automatically to the vicissitudes of the market. The ideal solution would be to impose a duty which would fill the hiatus between the market price of the tola of silver, and the rupee fixed at 1s. 4d. by the Legislature as the maximum gold price of the rupee.

WHAT is charitably described as a painful scene took place last month in the New South Wales Parliament, when an incident led to the resignation of Mr. Copeland, the Minister for Lands. A debate was proceeding on a vote of censure on the Government, when Mr. Copeland rose to speak. His remarks had no bearing whatever upon the subject of debate, and for fifteen minutes the House, disposed to a little relaxation, indulged in hearty rounds of applause and peals of laughter. One member, Mr. Hindle, however, losing patience earlier than his colleages interrupted, and appealed to Mr. Speaker whether it was right for a member to address the House when he was in the evident condition of intoxication in which Mr. Copeland was. Mr. Copeland appealed to every member of the House and to the occupants of the gallery as to whether he was not sober, and addressing Mr. Hindle, called him a scoundrel, and threatened to wring his neck. Then in a state of great excitement the Minister for Lands crossed the floor of the House, asking Mr. Hindle to "come outside" and repeat the remark. Mr. Copeland was held back and the galleries were promptly cleared. The Speaker reminded the House that so long as a member was orderly in debating the subject before the House he could not rule him out of order, whether he was sane or insane, drunk or sober, but when the member threatened to attack another, he interfered with the orderly conduct of business. As Mr. Copeland had done this, his removal from the House was necessary, and he kept there for the remainder of the sitting. His removal, however, did not restore the capacity for business-like debate, and the House agreed to adjourn. When the members left the House they found Mr. Copeland in the Lobbies rejecting the counsel of his friends who desired him to go home. A little later he was discovered in a white drill coat without a hat, walking up and down the verandah of the building as unpacific as ever. Finally the peccant Minister was induced by the Premier and other of his colleagues to retire to the recesses of the Ministerial room. Next day he offered an apology to the House. He admitted that his conduct had been unbecoming a Minister of the Crown and he tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted. Indian debates may occasionally be lively, but there is a yet a long distance to traverse before they will equal those of Australian Legislative assemblies.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as a Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, or pending further orders.

MR. G. COTTON has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., resigned, and Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. I. O'Callaghan have been appointed members of the Board.

MR. M. MACMILLAN, B.A., Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted furlough for five months and seven days from May 9 next.

MR. C. P. WILTSHIRE has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 14th August next.

MR. H. E. WINTER has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Establishment from 20th May, 1894.

THE members of the Royal Commission on Opium held a sitting at the Secretariat yesterday, for the purpose of framing certain resolutions briefly setting forth in general terms the result of the enquiry. The report will be prepared in England and is likely to be an exhaustive one. Draft copies will be sent out to the two native members of the Commission—the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Mr. Haridas Veharidas—for their consideration. In the event of their objecting to any portions of the report, they will either individually or collectively state these objections on a separate minute to be printed with the report.

THE Commanders-in-Chief, both Naval and Military, and their respective staffs were busily occupied yesterday in completing the preparations for the mimic war which will commence to-day. The operations will be confined to the eastern coast where all the forts will be fully manned with artillery and infantry detachments, for the purpose of working the machine guns and repelling landing parties. The rules respecting the admission of strangers into the ports will be rigorously observed. The military head-quarters have been connected by telegraph with all the forts, so that full information will be obtained from the "seat of war" as the fight progresses. The programme has already been published and explained in these columns, and all that is now necessary is to briefly recapitulate its main features: 8 a.m. to noon—attack on the forts by hostile squadron, and attempt to run up the harbour past the forts, to sink the shipping, shell the docks, &c.; 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., projectile practice by the forts on a target towed by a torpedo boat; between 8 p.m. and midnight, attack on a mine field by the enemies' launches and torpedo boat attacks.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran commenced the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, in the case of Lady Janbai, widow and executrix of Sir Tharia Topun, against Moosa Tharia, heir, co-executor, and eldest son of Sir Tharia. Owing to the death of the co-executor subsequently to the disposal of the suit, his sons, Salamahomed Jafferbhoy, and Alimahomed Jafferbhoy, had been substituted as defendants and respondents. The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai had applied that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, dated November 1886, July 1889, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891, might be granted to her as one of the executors, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, to come in and apply for it; or might be granted to her along with him if he joined in the application for the probate. Moosabhoy filed a caveat against the application, admitting the execution of the will and the first two codicils, but alleging that the execution of the two codicils of January and November, 1890, was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner, and that at the time the codicil of February, 1891, was alleged to be executed, the testator was on his death-bed, almost if not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendant. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will, the plaintiff being ordered to personally bear her own costs and to pay to the defendant his costs of the suit. His Lordship pronounced against the last three codicils, and hence the appeal by the plaintiff. Sir Griffith Evans, of Calcutta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the respondents. The arguments of counsel, based upon the affidavits, were heard during the day.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 20, was 624, giving a death-rate of 37·84 per annum per thousand as against 29·04 the correspondtng period of last year, and 30·17 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 164 died from fevers; 12, small-pox; 18, measles; 73, phthisis; 1, leprosy; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 26 still-born; 54, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia 6; Hindu of other caste, 300; Hindu outcaste, 45; Musalman, 168; Parsi, 18; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 5; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 276 as against 246 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India has much pleasure is publishing the following communications for the information of the officers of the Army in India:—The sum of money presented to the Princess May on her marriage by officers of all branches of the Army amounting to nearly £1,600, is now being given by Her Royal Highness to the Cambridge Asylum as a separate fund to be known as "The Presentation from Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York of her wedding gift from officers of the Army." The Honorary Secretary has received the following gracious message:—"It is with very sincere gratitude that I offer through you to the officers of the Army, past and present, my best and warmest thanks for the munificent gift you and they have enabled me to present to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for soldiers' widows instituted in memory of my grandfather, the late Duke of Cambridge. "Be assured that I am deeply touched by the kind manner in which so many have responded to your appeal, and that no present could have given me greater pleasure.—(Sd.) VICTORIA MARY."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Lord Lansdowne will probably be appointed Ambassador at Saint Petersburg.

RUMOURED INDIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

Business in oil-seeds and wheat is at present nominal, owing to a rumour that the Indian Government propose an export duty thereon.

THE FRENCH CORN DUTY.

PARIS, FEB. 21.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a corn duty of seven francs per hectolitre.

THE CONDITION OF ITALIAN FINANCE.

LARGE DEFICIT AND HEAVY TAXATION.

ROME, FEB. 21.

The Italian financial statement shows a deficit of a hundred and seventy-seven million of francs. The proposed savings amount to forty-five million francs, and fresh taxes amounting to one hundred million of francs, including an increase in the price of salt and additional duties on spirits and corn, and an increase in the income-tax and succession duties.

It is, moreover, intended to convert the 5 per cent. Rentes into 4 per cent.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

The Tariff Bill is still before the Finance Committee of the Senate, contending interests are stopping its progress and business is suffering thereby.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy will probably halt at Lucknow during first week in April on his way to Simla.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME TO THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy has still several more addresses of welcome to receive in Calcutta. The Eurasian, and Anglo-Indian Association will present theirs on the 27th ; the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association theirs on the following day.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN HYDERABAD.

The *Pioneer* hears that the latest of Mr. Plowden's proceedings at Hyderabad is a request that native Government will make no appointments without his approval hitherto. Sanction of the Resident or the Government of India has been required only for employment of Europeans in accordance with the terms of the Treaty between the two Governments. It would be interesting to know upon what grounds the new demand has been made, and whether the Foreign Office is aware of it. It has caused considerable consternation at Hyderabad, because the practical result will be to place the whole of the patronage of the State in the hands of the Resident to the exclusion of the Nizam and his Ministers.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

That portion of the Indian Army Bill relating to changes in articles of war will be fully discussed at the first meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Bills will shortly be prepared in the Legislative Department to amend Municipal Acts in the North-West Provinces and to provide for registration of boats in Burma.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Viceregal Council met to-day.

The Hon'ble Maharajah P. N. Singh asked if Government would allow grade promotions in the subordinate judicial and executive branches of the Provincial Service in the event of temporary vacancies occurring.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony Macdonell replied that Government saw no reason to alter the existing rules.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Limitation Act was presented.

The Bill to amend the Criminal Codes was passed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta for Darjeeling to-day.

PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 22,

At the sitting of the Court to-day, Mr. Gokuldas stated that cettain Hindu witnesses who used to attend the court till Tuesday were not to be found. On enquiry being made for them, it was ascertained from a message sent by Mr. Wadia that he had taken the extraordinary step of sending some of them to Rajkot. Mr. Wadia was in court for two days. Mr. Gokuldas had no objection to accept his assistance as far as he thought proper, but Mr. Wadia insisted that he should be allowed to address the court in reply, and had taken offence on being informed that the prosecution had already engaged Mr. Jardine to come up for the reply. Mr. Gokuldas said that he did not apply to enforce the presence of the witnesses immediately, as he had two other witnesses to examine. The court said that they would be prepared to deal with Mr. Gokuldas's application for securing the presence of the witnesses whenever he thought proper to do so, and that, as regards what took place between him and Mr. Wadia, all that they could say was that Messrs. Manekshah and Gokuldas were specially appointed public prosecutors, and that it was entirely for them to determine how far they availed themselves of Mr. Wadia's services ; they would, however, add that they were not surprised at Mr. Wadia being not at once allowed to examine witnesses, coming in at so late a stage of the case. Messrs. Munshi Ghulam Mahommad and Harisukhram, Sadar Adalat Judges, were then examined The public prosecutor then gave the names of the witnesses who made default, and applied that their presence should be enforced. The court, after having their names called out, and ascertaining that their recognizances were duly taken, and that all except one were present in court till the day before yesterday, decided that in the first instance summons would be issued for their presence, and that if they were not present in court on Saturday, warrants would be issued to secure their appearance. The court also intimated tha if it was not found possible to proceed with this case on Saturday, they would at once proceed with the second case, and asked counsel to be prepared to go on with it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 22.

German Mail steamer Gera from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne, reached Aden, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Ville de la Ciotat, left Aden for Europe, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m.

The Japan Line steamer Heroshima Marie left Colombo for Bombay on the night of 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	28 5/8

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE attendance at yesterday's race was rather meagre, owing no doubt to the very poor prospect of a decent day's sport, which the programme, as published in the newspapers, afforded. The racing, however, was saved from utter collapse by the sensible action of the stewards, who met the discontended owners half way and framed a selling race and two races on terms in place of the unaccepted handicaps. The added money being fairly generous, the new races produced the best fields. The sport was on the whole interesting and backers had their revenge by being able to name the winners in nearly every race. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris were among the occupants of the Grand Stand. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers played a selection of music.

Business opened with the race for the Zoroastrian Purse, for which the public contribution was the small sum of Rs. 350, to which the Fund added Rs. 250. The prize attracted three very third-rate Arabs, and of the trio the public would support only Donovan, who towered a giant above his rivels. The race was the most ridiculous farce ever seen on this course. None of the horses would make the pace, and the first part of the distance was done in an exercise canter, the time for the 3/4 mile was 15 seconds over even time—almost as slow as that of a steam roller. Then the favourite was let go, and he won by little less than a furlong. A very similar farce was enacted in the race for the Stud Stakes, where Premier, the favourity, in a hack canter beat Duchess, who went her very best. There were only three winners for the Galloway Selling Race, of whom the most fancied was Success, but the pony was no match for the big galloway Mizzle, whose weight at the distance was no steadier. Better sport was witnessed in the Worli Stakes, a sky meeting item for which ten aced the starter. Notwithstanding the way in which LuckyBoy shattered their hopes on the last occasion, the *cognoscenti* installed him in the pride of place. Lucifer, who at the last moment secured the services of Captain Welman, was well supported, chiefly as a place investment, and in a similar capacity Zaby was in good demand. It was the prettiest race of the day, and after a grand finish between the placed ponies, Robinson claimed the verdict for the favourite by a neck, which interval divided Lucifer from Zaby. The handicap, the Mahomedan Cup, seemed to make it a gift for Artist, on whom, as it eventually proved, a very exaggerated value was placed. Kohinoor and Sterling were expected to fight out the battle for place. The issue was a big surprise. Gibbs rode a grand race on the topweight, showing splendid judgment of pace. The favourite was clean out of it, having shot his bolt a quarter of a mile from home. In a field of eight Dick Turpin was considered a certainty for the Arab Selling Race, and the reckoning was correct. The old plater never gave the others a chance, and won with a lot to spare. Backers were again on the spot, when they plumped for Brilliant in the last race. He showed a fine turn of foot by beating that smart English mare Zenobia and the Australian Beeswing when giving the former 9 lbs. and being only conceded 1 lb. from the latter. The following are the details :—

"The Stewards' Purse."—Rs. 750, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight : Handicap to be published the day before the race. Distance : 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. Desaraj Urs' bn aus m Beeswing, 9st. 9lbs., W.O....	0

FIRST RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse."—About Rs. 350, presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, and Rs. 250 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Allowances : Galloways allowed 7lb. Distance : R. C. and a distance.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Donovan, 9st 3lbs., Gibbs	1
Mr Moochool Shah's b a h Hydery, 9st 3lbs., Ebrahim	2
Mr S A W's b a h Victor, 9st 3lb, Mirza	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Donovan ; 2 to 1 against the others.

They waited on each other in a most ridiculous fashion to the mile post, where the favourite went to the front and led a procession to the end. Time : 3 mins 13 secs. for 1¼ mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stud Stakes."—Rs. 750. For all C.B.'s. Weight for age raised 1st ; Allowances : Southern India C.B.'s. allowed 1st. Maidens, 7lbs. Penalties : Winners—once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Four horses in separate interests to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given. Distance : 1 mile.

Mr F Gordon's bn cb geld Premier, 9st 7lb, Robinson	1
Mr N M G's ch cb mare Duchess, 9st 8lb, Mirza	2
H H The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's b cb mare Lady-go-fast, 9st 4lb, Native	0

Betting : 4 to 1 on Premier ; 3 to 1 against the others:

Premier lay back leaving Lady-go-fast and Duchess to do the running. In the straight he came up and won in a canter by half a length. Time : 1 min. 5 6 ecs.

THIRD RACE.—"Galloway Selling Race."—Rs. 650. For Arab and C.B. galloways. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, 10st. 7lbs. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 under up to Rs. 500. Allowances : 3lbs. allowed for ever quarter inch. C. B. galloways 7lbs. Distance : ¾ mile.

Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a gal Mizzle, 10st 4lbs, Captain Welman	1
Mr Essu Bin Khaliffas g a p Sir Frank, 8st 2lb, Gibbs	2
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 3lbs, Pillaji	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Success ; 3 to 1 against Mizzle ; 4 to 1 against Sir Frank.

Sir Frank got the best of an indifferent start, but soon resigned it to Mizzle, who was never headed, and won by two lengths easily. Success, who got off badly, was last. Time : 1 min. 25 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Worli Stakes" Rs. 199 added. For all maiden Arab galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1893. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance : Rs. 10, to constitute starting declarations, to be in the box by 9 a.m. this morning. 75 per cent. of entries to second horse and 25 per cent. to third horse. Distance : 5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 9st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Jowad Bin Mahomed's g a gal Lucifer, 9st 10lbs, Capt. Welman	2
Mr Ussoof Adwanee's g a p Zaby, 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim	3
Essau Bin Khaliffa's ch a p London, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 8st 12lbs, Mahomed Sodha	0
Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a p Hamid, 8st 9lbs, Saley Dakkeel	0
Mr Ralli's g a p Crib, 8st 6lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Abdool Rizac Curtas' g a p Royal Blood, 8st 6lbs, Cleminson	0
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's g a p Rubinton, 8st, Mahomed	0
Mr S A W's g a p Sulliman, 8st, A Wahed	0

Betting : Evens Lucky Boy ; 2 to 1 agt. Lucifer 4 to 1 agt. Zoby and London ; 6 to 1 agt. the others.

After some trouble at the post Zoby jumped off with the lead, Lucifer being in close attendance. Lucky Boy was at the head of the rest of the field, who ran in a cluster. After turning into the straight the Favourite drew level with leaders, and a splendid race from the distance ended in Lucky Boy securing the verdict by a head, the same distance divided the two other placed ones. Time : 1 min. 12½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Mahomedan Cup." About Rs. 350, presented by a few Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay, and Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. Weight : Handicap to be published the day before the race. Half-forfeit of entrance if struck out by the 9th February, 1894. Conditions : Five horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Distance : 1¼ mile.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 8lbs, Ebrahim	2
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 6st 7lbs. Pillaji	3
Mr Abdoola Bin Farra's ch a h Artist., 8st 4lbs, Pugh	0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 7st 12lbs, Cleminson	0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Sultan II, 7st, N. Mahomed	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Artist ; 3 to 1 against Sterling and Kohinoor ; 5 to 1 against Dameron, and 8 to 1 against the others.

Sultan made play to Merlin, Dameron and Artist, Sterling whipping in half a length behind Kohinoor. Coming out of the dip Merlin passed Sultan who quickly fell to the rear, and Sterling and Kohinoor drew on to the girths of Artist. At the 5-furlong post the favourite joined the leader, but before the bend was reached Pugh had to sit down and ride. Sterling and Kohinoor in company overhauled the leaders, and at the distance Sterling parted company with the rest and won easily by two lengths. The same distance between 2nd and 3rd. Time : 2 mins. 23¼ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"Arab Selling Race." Rs. 500 added. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under that amount down to Rs. 500 ; galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance : Rs. 20, to constitute starting declarations and to be in the box by 9 a.m. Distance : 5 furlongs.

Col Reid's ch a g Dick Turpin, 8st, Pugh	1
Messrs Graham and Ralli's g a h Noffil, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	2
Mr Ahmed Bushari's b a h Manilla, 8st 5lb, Ebrahim	3
Messrs Jassim Dukhiel and Robert's ch a p Marker, 8st 5lbs, Mahomed Sodha	0
Mr S A W's g a gal Dholpore, 8st 1lb, Mirza	0
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a g Bannerol, 8st 1lb, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Monsoon, 8st, Noormahomed	0
Aga S. Shah's ch a h Claymore, 7st 6lbs, Pillaji	0

Betting : Evens Dick Turpin ; 3 to 1 against Noffil; 4 to 1 against Manilla, Dholpore and London ; 5 to 1 against Bannerol ; 8 to 1 against the rest.

Dick Turpin led from the start, and could not be caught. Noffil beat Manilla by two lengths. Time : 1 min. 9 1/5 secs. The winner was bought by Mr. Framjee Bharucha for Rs. 1,130.

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Grumblers' Stakes." Rs. 500 added. For all galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 English and Australians to carry 10st ; Arabs, 9st 4lbs ; C B's, 8st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Winners—once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 5lbs extra for each such race won ; Maidens, 1st May, 1893, allowed 5lbs ; Maidens, 7lbs. Entrance : Rs. 20, to constitute starting declarations, and to be in the box by 9 a.m. this morning. Distance : 6 furlongs.

Mr Cobb and MacCartie's b a gal Brilliant, 9st 9lbs, Robinson	1
Dr Martin's bk e m Zenobia, 9st, Cleminson	2
Mr J Desaraj Urs' bk aus m Beeswing, 10st, Pugh	3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Director. 8st 5lbs. Ebrahim	0
Mr Esau bin Khaliffa's ch a p Mudairis, 7st 13lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Zalli's g a p Geordie, 6st 10lbs, Pillaji	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Brilliant ; 3 to 1 against Beeswing ; Zenobia and Director ; 4 to 1 agains Mudairis.

Zenobia led the field for four furlongs. Then Beeswing and Brilliant joined issue, and after a capital finish the Favourite landed the stakes by half a length, all out. Time : 1 min. 25 secs.

We are requested to state that there is no foundation in the rumour that there will be no racing on Saturday in consequence of the attack on Bombay. The races will commence at the usual hour tomorrow and lotteries will be held at the Grand Stand at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rev. J. Henderson, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi.

CAPTAIN H. E. TYLER, Royal Engineers, will probably embark early in March for duty in India.

THE orders for Lieutenant H. J. Walker, Royal Engineers, to proceed to India for duty have been cancelled.

THE services of Captain E. O. Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT. MALCOLM DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, has been gazetted Captain of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

Captains R. B. Gaisford and W. H. Bowes, Scots Fusiliers ; and Lieutenants D. R. Napier, and J. C. A. G. MacKenzie, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, exchange Battalions.

CAPTAIN M. DE MONTMORENCY, Hampshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Renfrewshire), Volunteer Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

FURLOUGH to Europe for seven months, on private affairs, has been granted to Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.I., Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Bombay.

MAJOR G. T. JONES, Royal Engineers ; and Lieuts. A. E. S. Hartigan, and W. S. Jacob, and Assistant Commissary and Hon.-Lieut. G. H. Nelson have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieut.-Col. R. S. Simpson, Indian Staff Corps, for 29 days, on private affairs ; and Capt. H. F. E. Hodges, Indian Staff Corps, for four days on private affairs.

CAPT. H. CHANCE, 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Bombay Establishment, vice Major H. S. FitzGerald, Durham Light Infantry, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant F. H. B. Commeline, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Turner, seconded ; Lieutenant J. A. Douglas to be Squadron Commander, remaining seconded ; Lieutenant M. E. Willoughby to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem. 23rd Pioneers.—Lieutenant H F A Pearson to be Ajutant.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Major E. J. Hollcway, Captains J. M. B. Kennedy and C. B. Jervis-Edwards, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; Captain H. K. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders ; Lieutenant A. J. V. Durell, Norfolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble K. Turnour, Kings Royal Rifles ; Captain E. A. E. Lethbridge and Lieutenant S.F. Hammick, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

LEAVE to proceed out of India on medical certificate has been granted to Conductor A Sandilands, Ordnance Department, for one year. Similar leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Captain C. M. Cartwright, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, 6th Bombay Cavalry ; to Capt. J. F. C. Thacker, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 20th Bombay Infantry ; to Capt. A. H. G. Kemball, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment ; and Lieut. C. M. Cockeraft, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Lieutenant J. McK T. Hogge, 9th Gurkhas, to Saugor for 6 months, to study the language. Captain E. M. Robertson, Essex Regiment, and Veterinary-Lieutenant J. H. Jackson, to England, for 6 months on medical certificate. Out of India on private affairs :—Captain E. W. F. Martin, 1-1st Gurkhas ; Lieutenant E. D. Money, ditto ; Lieutenant A. H. Montagu, 21st Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant F. A. Smith, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant F. G. Lucas, 2-5th Gurkhas ; Captain C. Le. G. Justice, 13th Bengal Infantry; Major T. C. Hood, Derbyshire Regiment ; Captain A. K. Lloyd and Lieutenant R. W. Waldy, Bedfordshire Regiment ; Lieutenant H. H. F. Farmar, King's Royal Rifles ; Lieutenants M. F. M. Meiklejohn, A. S. Wingate and W. E. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, all for 12 months. Lieutenants E. G. Wright, 10th Bengal Infantry ; and T. Webster, 12th ditto, for 10 months ; and Lieutenant S. Goode, Bedfordshire Regiment, for 8 months.

THE SUB-E-BRAT FESTIVAL AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

THE annual Mahomedan festival, known as the "Sub-e-brat," commenced in the early part of Wednesday night, and passed off without friction. This festival is held in very high veneration by the Mahomedan community, and almost all Mahomedans on this day go to the burial-ground and offer prayers for the souls of their departed friends and relatives. In connection with this festival a fair was held near the Sonapur burial-ground on Wednesday, and it is computed 75,000 Mahomedans collected there. An immense multitude of Mahomedans assembled in the burial-ground to offer prayers. Precautionary measures were taken by the police to preserve peace, and all officers and men of the Bombay Police were called out on duty. Military arrangements were also made, and the regiments were kept in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice in case of emergency. A body of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was stationed near the Sonapur burial-ground, while another detachment were patrolling from early evening up to midnight through different quarters inhabited by Mahomedans. Almost all the principal points were guarded by small detachments of the mounted police. At the corner of Grant Road about a dozen men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under the command of Superintendent Cobb, were drawn up, "ready to mount." Just at this spot a force of mounted police along with Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Inspector Briscoe, in full field service uniform, were drawn up in action for any emergency. At 10 p.m. a "sandal" procession, escorted by a body of Lancers and about two dozen policemen, with Superintendent Sweeny, started from Guzar Street, and after passing through several localities inhabited by Mahomedans and Hindus, went to the Sonapur burial-ground. Sirdar Mir Abdoolali Akbarali and Rao Sahib Daji Gangaji, accompanied by a few policemen, drove about several parts of the town in the police brake from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. The prayer at the burial-ground lasted till 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the people dispersed and the military left for their quarters, everything passing off quietly.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA ON THE BEHAR SURVEY.

IT says much for the energy and working powers of his Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga that, concurrently with the duties involved upon him by his selection as a member of the Royal Commission on the Opium traffic, he has found time to remain at the head of the agitation now being carried on in opposition to the Behar Cadastral Survey. The Maharaja is the president of the Behar Zemindar Association and also of a similar society in Calcutta where a mass meeting under his presidency will shortly be held to protest against the Survey. His Highness has enabled us, by means of an interview, to place his views and those of his fellow-zemindars before the public. "In the first place," said his Highness, "we are strongly of opinion that the survey initiated at the instance of Sir Charles Elliot, and now being carried on in Behar, is contrary to the spirit of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, from which the Government have no right to depart. Under Lord Cornwallis' scheme it was distinctly laid down that the zemindars were not to be called upon to collect any tax (or cess, as it was called in those days) from the ryots, who, as you are well aware, pay a money-rent subject to periodical revision. Thus no demand was made upon them except for rent, but under the provisions of the survey they will now have to share with the zemindars seven-eights of the cost of the enquiry. Thus the ryots are called upon to pay direct taxation, although the Permanent Settlement laid it down that they were not to do so. As the survey is being caried on contrary to the wishes of the parties concerned, who were not consulted in the matter, mainly for the purposes of enabling the Government to obtain complete statistical information, we contend that neither the zemindars or the ryots should be called upon to pay the cost. The pledges given a hundred years ago are distinctly infringed by saddling almost the whole of the cost upon us."

"But do the ryots complain of this," was asked, "seeing that the chief reason assigned by the Government for undertaking the survey is the protection of the tenants from oppression."

"We do not admit the imputation of acting unfairly to the ryots," replied the Maharaja. "It is a matter of general knowledge that the law prevents our pressing arbitrary demands on the tenants, even if we desired to do so. Under the Tenancy Act in any case where the ryot and zemindar are on bad terms, and any question is in dispute between them, we can apply to the Civil Court to have the holding or even the whole village surveyed, the party making the application being called upon to pay the costs. This amply meets all requirements and renders such costly proceedings as those now being undertaken altogether unnecessary. It seems to us that when Lord Kimberley gave permission for the survey to be carried out he had no idea that the whole of Behar would be included in the scheme, but only anticipated an experimental undertaking in one division of the Province. The words he used were : 'Your present proposal merely contemplates an experimental commencement of the work in the Patna Division of the province of Behar, where the need for it is, you think, most pressing and the conditions least unfavourable, and to this I will make no objection.' The survey which is being carried out under a section of the Bengal Tenancy Act which granted to Local Governments power 'to make an order that a survey be made, and a Record of Rights be prepared in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue Officer.' By a great stretch of language this section and Lord Kimberley's despatch have been interpreted as authorising the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to order the survey of a large territory embracing 12,500 square miles. It seems to me that the Tenancy Act contained no provisions authorising the appointment and payment of such a staff as has been created to carry out this survey."

"What is the chief ground of objection on your part ?"

"We complain that the result of this survey will be to upset existing arrangements and to create great friction and ill-feeling between ryots and ryots, zemindars and zemindars, and ryots and zemindars. As far as the large landowners are concerned, the survey will entail very heavy work upon them—disputes will be going on at one and the same time over widely-separated estates belonging to the same owner. Thus his attention will be distracted in a dozen different ways, and he will find it difficult to give that personal attention to each case which it demands. The Bengal Government have estimated the cost at ten annas an acre, but, I believe, it will be considerably more. The estimate does not take into account the great expenses which the owners are incurring in checking the work done by the *amins* (surveyors), nor yet the cost of appeals in the Civil Courts against the survey. In the Srinaghar States the work was so badly done and the *amins* were so corrupt, that no less than 20,000 objections were filed by owners and occupiers against the entries made. One-fifth of these objections had to be fought out in the Civil Court, each case at the lowest computation costing Rs. 125. All this is not considered when the cost of the survey is put down at ten annas per acre. The reason that more of these 20,000 cases were not fought out may be ascribed to the inability of many of the petitioners to bear the cost of litigation, and the fear of the ryots to go into Court against the Government. The figures I have given are remarkable when it is remembered that there are not more than 50,000 occupiers in the Srinaghar State, and they show how unsatisfactorily the work has been done by the *amins*. I do not blame the Settlement Officer for the actions of subordinates scattered over so wide an area. But if work is to be properly done the subordinates must be better paid, and more trustworthy men employed—the establishment expenses must be increased at least threefold. In some instances the work may have been done well, but, generally speaking, that is not the case. What the zemindars say is this : Let us alone and do not disturb us by surveys, unless they are asked for in cases of dispute. Personally, I go a little further than this and say that in any case where a majority of the villagers, say two-thirds, ask for a survey of the whole village, it should be granted, as it is pretty certain that where so large a proportion of the people prefer this request, the accounts of the village are in an unsatisfactory state."

"It is said that the agitation is a landlords' agitation only," was the next suggestion of the interviewer.

"The agitation is not a one-sided one," was the reply, "as the ryots make common cause with us. They look with disfavour upon the process as they apprehend that it means increased permanent rents, and they have also to bribe the *amins*. They are afraid to go to the Settlement Officer, and think that it is very much more convenient to pay a small bribe to the *amins*. If any one of them is bold enough to bring a charge of corruption against the *amins* he may rest assured that the whole of them will be against him, and, therefore, he pays the bribe and says nothing. The best proof we have of the ryots being against the survey is, that the Indian Association, of which Babu Surendranath is secretary, has joined in the agitation against it. This is the more remarkable as the association always went very strongly against the views of the zemindars at the time of the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act. I understand that a memorial to Parliament against the survey, promoted by the Indian Association, has already been signed by 100,000 persons, and it is anticipated that in a fortnight or so half-a-million signatures will have been obtained. I am told that when the Opium Commission was in Bengal a number of ryots had an interview with Mr. Wilson, M.P., and pointed out their objections to the survey. It is interesting to note Sir Charles Elliott's admission, soon after the survey had been commenced, that the men who would be most profited by it would be the zemindars, as there were many cases in which the ryots were holding more land than they paid for, especially in jungle districts ; and the zemindars would derive benefit by having these extra lands assessed. Our opinion, however, is that these advantages claimed for us will be far more than counterbalanced by the difficulties and expenses entailed upon us by surveys."

"Then the contention, that the work has been undertaken for the protection of the ryots, is one which will not bear examination ?"

"No, certainly not ; the ryots themselves did not ask for the survey, and are as much opposed to it as ourselves. Under the Bengal Tenancy Act a tenant can always claim the right of survey of his holding, and, what is more, in the settled districts, they have occupancy rights. Mr. Ilbert, in introducing the bill, admitted that 90 per cent. of the ryots possessed fixity of tenure, and since then the number thus protected has been increased, so that I should say 99 per cent. now have occupancy rights. We cannot turn them out even if they are in arrears of rent. All we can do is to sue them in the civil court, and sell them up for the debt. The power we possess to raise the rent by a maximum of 25 per cent. can only be brought into operation once in fifteen years. If the ryot appeals against the enhancement the Civil Court arbitrates, and can only raise the rent under three well-defined reasons. They are first, a rise in the price of certain food grain; secondly, an enhancement in the productive power of the land owing to alluvial action; and, thirdly, an increase in the value of the land by reason of improvement, effected at the cost of the owners. You will, therefore, see that the position of the ryot is very secure, and that if the zemindar wished to "oppress" the ryot he could not do so. I regard the clause in the Act which takes away the power of ejectment as its most oppressive feature. It often leads to loss on the part of the zemindar, a loss which, if he is not careful, results in the land passing from his hands. That is to say, if we are not able to pay the Government revenue at sunset on the day it is due, the whole of our estate is liable to summary sale—not a day's grace is allowed. As an instance, I may mention my own case. There is an estate of mine which has paid a lakh of Government revenue ever since the time of the Permanent Settlement. Eight or nine years ago, however, by a miscalculation in the Collector's office an error of five or six rupees was made. I did not know anything about it, neither did my managers, until one day I heard by the merest chance that the property was going to be disposed of the next sale days. I had the matter investigated, the error was pointed out to the Collector, and the sale was stopped."

"What public notice is given of a forthcoming sale ?" was asked.

"The officers simply put up a notice," replied his Highness, "in the Collector's office, and if the amount in arrears is not under a certain sum a notification is published in the *Government Gazette*. A peon is also sent to the village to fix up a notice, but this often fails to attract any attention, or is pulled down soon after it has been posted. I have known at least a dozen cases where property has been sold by Government owing to alleged arrears, afterwards found to arise from miscalculation, and the zemindars have had to take legal proceedings for the recovery of the property in the Civil Courts. The zemindars are in numberless cases dependent on their rents for a livelihood, and the losses occasioned by these sales have led to their getting behind with Government revenue and ultimately losing all their property. It is a favourite method of a ryot owing his landlord a grudge not to pay his rent, so as to get the zemindar out of his property by rendering him unable to pay the revenue with promptitude. To aid the ryots in this attitude there are not wanting agitators nowadays to raise the no-rent manifesto."

Asked what steps were being taken to represent these views in the proper quarter, the Maharaja replied : "We are petitioning Parliament ; a petition has been drawn up and has already received 15,000 signatures. It will be ready for presentation to Parliament very shortly. The survey is a peculiar hardship in my case, as I have already had one carried out on all my estates, which, excluding jungle lands, comprise at least 150,000 acres. This survey occupied ten years and cost me Rs. 2 per acre, and there were a great many disputes incidental to it. Just as these altercations are being forgotten and the ryots are contentedly settling down, the Government again create a feeling of unrest and disquiet by this survey. The whole work is a costly and unnecessary one, and if it is extended to the whole of Bengal it will unless the present staff is augmented occupy at least thirty years."

THE SALE OF CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice and fairness towards myself and the party of anti-opiumists who are trying their best to benefit us, for it is we Girassias who have suffered and do still suffer the most by the use of opium, I beg to write the following few lines, which I hope you will publish in your next issue. In criticising in your leader of the 19th the evidence given by me before the Royal Commission, you somewhat insinuate that I was brought forward to give evidence of a particular kind by the anti-opiumists. As Mr. Chudasama said in answer to a question put by Sir James Lyall, I say again that it was of our own free-will that we had come before the Commission to give our evidence, and not through the persuasion of any anti-opiumists. You again seem much surprized at the sale of a girl, and think that the information cannot be correct, but that I must have committed some unaccountable mistake. Now the sale of boys and girls is not so very uncommon in times of famine as you appear to think. The sales take place in times of famine. Those not addicted to opium sell as well as those addicted to it in those times, but the opium-eaters sell sooner than the others, as they must have their daily quantity of opium at regular times while the others can do without food for some time. I spoke of only one instance before the Commission, as I had seen it personally, otherwise I have heard of a good number of them. I may say that almost the whole caste of Khavas is made up of such sold boys and girls and their children. The Girassias who buy them, treat them as their own children. The girls no doubt, if they do not like to remain as servants, go away from their buyers, and the buyers can do nothing to get them back on account of the abolition of slavery. You suggest that Mr. Haridas should inquire whether it can be a fact that girls are sold in this way. I think if Mr. Haridas will refer to his experience of Kathiawar in this matter he will not have to make any further inquiry. In fact, from his not asking any question of us on that point, I think he must have already come across many such cases of the sale of children.—Yours, &c.,

SARDARSINHJI RAVABHAI RANA.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A subject which I think touches the Parsee community very intimately is the appointment of clerk to the Matrimonial Court. The Parsees, as a special concession, obtained a Matrimonial Court for the adjudication of cases of a highly domestic nature in their community, these cases are heard by one of the Judges of the High Court and twelve Parsee delegates. In the commencement the clerk attached to this court used to be a *Parsi* also, but only latterly gentlemen of other creeds have been appointed. I do not wish for a moment to find fault with their abilities to discharge the functions of the place, but in my humble opinion a Parsee would be by far preferable, considering that many questions of a very delicate nature are often brought before the court, and the court out of respect for the inner life of this community often hears such cases *in camera*. Moreover, some time ago, the matter was more than once referred to the presiding Judges, by the delegates, who were promised by their Lordships that they will pay attention to it.

I only wish to throw out this suggestion, trusting that it will catch the eyes of their Lordships the Chief Justice and the presiding judge of the said court, and if the Parsees obtain this concession, it will only add another debt to the many that they owe to their Sircar.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 22. S. A. M.

THE LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THE annual encampment of the Bombay Volunteer Light Horse Corps opened at Parli Hill, on Wednesday evening, under the command of Captain T. W. Cuffe. The camp arrangements are similar to those of previous years, the tents being supplied by Government. The catering arrangements are again in the capable hands of acting Quartermaster Ferguson. Yesterday morning the first drill took place on the Varsova Sands, the number of members on parade being exceptionally good.

The Light Horse Corps will take no part in to-day's manœuvres, as they are confined to the eastern side of the harbour, but to-morrow the corps will assist in the defence of the Varsova and Danda Sands. Their duty will be to keep a look-out for the enemy and to report any manœuvres they may witness on the part of the attackers to the officer in charge at Bandora. As the encampment is always held at Parli, the corps may be said to know every inch of the coast line in the vicinity, and this knowledge is sure to prove of great value on Saturday. It is anticipated that about forty members of the corps will take part in Saturday's proceedings.

THE RELIGION OF HEMP.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.S., sends us the following interesting paper, which he was asked to write for the Hemp Drugs Commission :—

To the Hindu the hemp plant is holy. A guardian lives in the bhang leaf. As the wife of Vishnu the preserver, lives in the hysteria-curing *tulsi* or holy basil, and as Shiva dwells in the dysentery-scaring *bel* Ægle marmelos, so the properties of the bhang plant, its power to suppress the appetites, its virtue as a febrifuge, and its thought-bracing qualities show that the bhang leaf is the home of the great Yogi or brooding ascetic Mahadev.

So holy a plant should have special rearing. Shiva explains to his wife Parvati how, in sowing hemp seed, you should keep repeating the spell "Bhangi," "Bhangi" apparently that the sound of that guardian name may scare the evil tare sowing influences. Again when the seedlings are planted the same holy name must be repeated and also a the watering, which for the space of a year the young plants must daily receive. When the flowers appear the flowers and leaves should be stripped from the plant and kept for a day in warm water. Next day, with one hundred repetitions of the holy name Bhangi the leaves and flowers should be washed in a river and dried in an open shed. When they are dry some of the leaves should be burnt with due repeating of the holy name as a "jap" or muttered charm. Then bearing in mind Vagdevata, or the goddess of speech, and offering a prayer the dried leaves should be laid in a pure and sanctified place. Bhang so prepared, especially if prayers are said over it, will gratify the wishes and desires of its owner. Taken in the early morning such bhang cleanses the user from sin, frees him from the punishment of crores of sins, and entitles him to reap the fruits of a thousand horse-sacrifices. Such sanctified bhang taken at day-break or noon destroys disease. Before the religious user of bhang stand the Ashtadevata or Eight Guardians with clasped hands ready to obey him and perform his orders. The wish of him who with pure mind pours bhang with due reverence over the Ling of Mahadev will be fulfilled.

Such holiness and such evil-scaring powers must give bhang a high place among lucky objects. That a day may be fortunate the careful man should on waking look into liquid bhang. So any night-mares or evil spirits that may have entered into him during the ghost-haunted hours of night will flee from him at the sight of the bhang and free him from their blinding influences during the day. So too when a journey has to be begun or a fresh duty or business undertaken it is well to look at bhang. To meet some one carrying bhang is a sure omen of success. To see in a dream the leaves, plant, or water of bhang is lucky ; it brings the goddess of wealth into the dreamer's power. To see his parents worship the bhang plant and pour bhang over Shiva's Ling will cure the dreamer of fever. A longing for bhang foretells happiness : to see bhang drunk increases riches. No good thing can come to the man who treads under foot the holy bhang leaf.

So evil-scaring and therefore luck-bringing a plant must play an important part in the rites required to clear away evil influences. During the great spirit time of marriage in Bombay among almost all the higher classes of Gujarat Hindus, of the Jain as well as of the Brahminic sects, the supplies sent by the family of the bride to the bridegroom's party during their seven-days' sojourn includes a supply of bhang. The name of the father who neglects to send bhang is held in contempt. Again after the wedding when the bridgroom and his friends are entertained at the house of the bride richly-spiced bhang is drunk by the guests. The Gujarat Mussalman bride before and after marriage drinks a preparation of bhang. Among the Pardeshi or North Indian Hindus of Bombay bhang is given not only at weddings. The Pardeshi who fails to give his visitor bhang is despised by his caste as mean and miserly. Another great spirit time during which bhang plays an important part is the time of war. Before the outbreak of a war and during its progress the Ling of Mahadev should be bathed with bhang. Its power of driving panic influences from near the god has gained for bhang the name of Vijaya the unbeaten. So a drink of bhang drives from the fighting Hindu the haunting spirits of fear and weariness. So the beleagured Rajput, when nothing is left but to die, after loosing his hair that the bhang spirit may have free entrance, drinks the sacramental bhang and rushing on the enemy completes his *juhar* or self-sacrifice. It is this quality of panic-scaring that makes bhang, the Vijaya or Victorious, specially dear to Mahadev in his character of Tripur, the slayer of the demon Tripurasur. As Shiva is fond of *bel* leaves, as Vishnu is fond of *tulsi* leaves, so is Tripuresvar fond of bhang leaves. He who wishes to obtain his desires must constantly offer bhang to Tripuresvar.

Bhang the cooler is a feverfuge. Bhang acts on the fever not directly or physically as an ordinary medicine but indirectly or spiritually by soothing the angry influences to whom the heats of fever are due. According to one account in the Ayurveda, fever is possession by the hot angry breath of the great gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. According to another passage in the Ayurveda, Shankar or Shiva, enraged by a slight from his father-in-law Daksha, breathed from his nostriis the eight fevers that wither mankind. If the fever-stricken performs the Vijaya abhishek, or bhang-pouring on the Ling of Shankar, the god is pleased, his breath cools, and the portion of his breath in the body of the fever-stricken ceases to inflame. The Kashikhanda Purana tells how at Benares, a Brahmin, sore-smitten with fever, dreamed that he had poured bhang over the self-sprung Ling, and was well. On waking he went to the Ling, worshipped, poured bhang, and recovered. The fame of this cure brings to Benares sufferers from fever which no ordinary medicine can cure. The sufferers are laid in the temple and pour bhang over the Ling whose virtue has gained it the name Jvareshwar the Fever-Lord. In Bombay many people sick of fever vow on recovery to pour bhang over a Ling. Besides as a cure for fever bhang has many medical virtues. It cools the heated blood, soothes the over-wakeful to sleep, gives beauty, and secures length of days. It cures dysentery and sunstroke, clears phlegm, quickens digestion, sharpens appetite, makes the tongue of the lisper plain, freshens the intellect, and gives alertness to the body, and gaiety to the mind. Such are the useful and needful ends for which in his goodness the Almighty made bhang. In this praise of the hemp the Makhzan or great Greek-Arab work on drugs joins. Ganja in excess causes abscess even madness. In moderation bhang is the best of gifts. Bhang is a cordial, a bile absorber, an appetiser, a prolonger of life. Bhang quickens fancy, deepens thought, and braces judgment.

As on other guardian-possessed objects—the cow, the Vedas, or the leaf of the *bel* tree—oaths are taken on the bhang leaf. Even to a truthful witness an oath on the bhang leaf is dreaded. To one who foreswears himself the bhang oath is death.

So holy a plant must play a leading part in temple rites. Shiva on fire with the poison churned from the ocean was cooled by bhang. At another time enraged with family worries the god withdrew to the fields. The cool shade of a plant soothed him. He crushed and ate of the leaves and the bhang refreshed him. For these two benefits bhang is Shankarpriya, the beloved of Mahadev. So the right user of bhang or of ganja, before beginning to drink or to smoke, offers the drug to Mahadev saying, "lena Shankar, lena Babulnath," Be pleased to take it Shankar, take it Babulnath. According to the Shiva Purana, from the dark fourteenth of Magh (Jan.-Feb.) to the light fourteenth of Ashadh (June-July), that is during the three months of the hot weather, bhang should be daily poured over the Ling of Shiva. If not every day bhang should be poured at least during the first and last days of this period. According to the Meru Tantra, on any Monday, especially on Shravan (July-August) Mondays, on all twelfths or pradoshs, and on all dark fourteenths or shivratris, still more on the Mahashivratri or Shiva's Great Night on the dark fourteenth of Magh (Jan.-Feb.), and at all eclipses of the sun or moon, persons wistful either for this world or for the world to come should offer bhang to Shiva and pour it over the Ling. Not every devotee of Shiva makes offerings of bhang. Such rites in Bombay are seldom performed except in the Bhuleshwar and Babulnath temples and there only on special occasions. The bhang offered to Mahadev is without pepper or other spice. It is mixed with water, water and milk, or milk and sugar. It is poured over the Ling. According to some authorities the offerer should not touch the offered bhang. Temple ministrants, Atits, Tapodhans, Bhojaks, Bhopis, Bharadis, Guravas alone should drink it. If there are no ministrants the remains of the offering should be poured into a well or given to cows to drink. Other authorities encourage the offerer to sip the bhang since, by sipping, the bhang reaches and soothes the Shiva-Shakti or Shiva-spirit in the sipper. On certain special occasions during failures of rain, during eclipses, and also in times of war libations of bhang are poured over Ling.

Vaishnavas as well as Shaivas make offerings of bhang. The form of Vishnu or the guardian to whom bhang is a welcome offering is Baladev, Balaram or Dauji, the elder brother of Krishna. Baladev was fond of spirits not of bhang. But Banias, Bhatias, and other high class Hindus, not being able to offer spirits, instead of spirits present bhang. In Bombay the offering of bhang to Baladev, unlike the special offerings to Shiva, is a common and every day rite. Without an offering of bhang no worship of Baladev is complete. Unlike the plain or milk and sugared bhang spilt over the Ling, Baladev's bhang is a richly-spiced liquid, which all present including the offerer join in drinking. Such sociable and religious drinking of bhang is common in Bombay in the temple of Dauji, in Kalyan Kirparam Lane, near Bhuleshwar. As in the higher class worship of Baladev the liquor offering has been refined into an offering of bhang so it is in the worship of Devi, Shiva's early and terrible consort. On any Tuesday or Friday, the two week-days sacred to Devi, still more during the Navratra or Nine Nights in Ashwin or September-October, those whose caste rules forbid liquor make a pleasing spiced bhang. And, as in the worship of Baladev, all present, worshipper and ministrant alike, join in drinking. Shitaladevi, the Cooler, the dread goddess of small-pox, whose nature like the nature of bhang is cooling, takes pleasure in offerings of bhang. During epidemics of small-pox the burning and fever of the disease are soothed by pouring bhang over the image of Shitaladevi. So for the feverishness caused by the heats especially to the old no cure equals the drinking of bhang. Unlike spirit the tempter to flesh, bhang the craver for milk is pleasing to the Hindu religion. Even according to the straitest school of the objectors to stimulants, while to a high caste Hindu the penalty for liquor-drinking is death no penalty attaches to the use of bhang and a single day's fast is enough to cleanse from the coarser spirit of ganja. Even among those who hold stimulants to be devil-possessed penalty and disfavour attach to the use of hemp drugs only when they are taken with no religious object and without observing the due religious rites.

At the other extreme of Hindu thought from the foes to stimulants, to the worshippers of the influences that, raising man out of himself and above mean individual worries, make him one with the divine force of nature, it is inevitable that temperaments should be found to whom the quickening spirit of bhang is the spirit of freedom and knowledge. In the ecstasy of bhang the spark of the eternal in man turns into light the murkiness of matter or illusion and self is lost in the central soul-fire. The Hindu poet of Shiva, the Great Spirit that living in bhang passes into the drinker, sings of bhang as the clearer of ignorance, the giver of knowledge. No gem or jewel can touch in value bháng taken truly and reverently. He who drinks bhang drinks Shiva. The soul in whom the spirit of bhang finds a home glides into the ocean of Being freed from the weary round of matter blinded self. To the meaner man, still under the glamour of matter or *maya*, bhang taken religiously is kindly thwarting the wiles of his foes and giving the drinker wealth and promptness of mind.

In this devotion to bhang, with reverence not with the worship which is due to Allah alone, the North Indian Mussalman joins hymning the praises of bhang. To the follower of the later religion of Islam the holy spirit in bhang is not the spirit of the Almighty. It is the spirit of the great prophet Khizr or Elijah. That bhang should be sacred to Khizr is natural. Khizr is the patron saint of water. Still more, Khizr means green, the revered colour of the cooling water of bhang. So the Urdu poet sings "When I quaff fresh bhang I liken its colour to the fresh light down of thy youthful beard." The prophet Khizr or the Green prophet cries "May the drink be pleasing to thee." Nazir, the great north Indian Urdu poet of the beginning of the present century, is loud in the praises of his beloved Sabzi, the Green one. "Compared with bhang spirits are naught: Leave all things thou fool, drink bhang." From its quickening the imagination Mussalman poets honour bhang with the title *Warak al Khiyal* Fancy's Leaf. And the Makhzan or great Arab-Greek drug book records many other fond names for the drug. Bhang is the Joy-giver, the Sky-flier, the Heavenly-guide, the Poor Man's Heaven, the Soother of Grief.

Much of the holiness of bhang is due to its virtue of clearing the head and stimulating the brain to thought. Among ascetics the sect known as Atits are specially devoted to hemp. No social or religious gathering of Atits is complete without the use of the hemp plant smoked in ganja or drunk in bhang. To its devotee bhang is no ordinary plant that became holy from its guardian and healing qualities. According to one account when nectar was produced from the churning of the ocean something was wanted to purify the nectar. The deity supplied the want of a nectar-cleanser by creating bhang. This bhang Mahadev made from his own body, and so it is called *angaj* or body-born. According to another account, some nectar dropped to the ground, and from the ground the bhang plant sprang. It was because they used this child of nectar or of Mahadev in agreement with religious forms that the seers or Rishis became Siddha or one with the deity. He who, despite the example of the Rishis, uses no bhang shall lose his happiness in this life and in the life to come. In the end he shall be cast into hell. The mere sight of bhang cleanses from as much sin as a thousand horse-sacrifices or a thousand pilgrimages. He who scandalises the user of bhang shall suffer the torments of hell so long as the sun endures. He who drinks bhang foolishly or for pleasure without religous rites is as guilty as the sinner of *lakhs* of sins. He who drinks wisely and according to rule be he ever so low, even though his body is smeared with human ordure and urine, is Shiva. No god or man is as good as the religious drinker of bhang. The students of the scriptures at Benares are given bhang before they sit to study. At Benares, Ujain, and other holy places Yogis, Bairagis, and Sanyasis take deep draughts of bhang that they may centre their thoughts on the Eternal. To bring back to reason an unhinged mind the best and cleanest bhang leaves should be boiled in milk and turned to clarified butter. Salamisri, saffron, and sugar should be added and the whole eaten. Besides over the demon of Madness bhang is Vijaya or victorious over the demons of hunger and thirst. By the help of bhang ascetics passed days without food or drink. The supporting power of bhang has brought many a Hindu family safe through the miseries of famine. To forbid or even seriously to restrict the use of so holy and gracious a herb as the hemp would cause widespread suffering and annoyance and to the large bands of worshipped ascetics deep-seated anger. It would rob the people of a solace in discomfort, of a cure in sickness, of a guardian whose gracious protection saves them from the attacks of evil influences, and whose mighty power makes the devotee of the Victorious, overcoming the demons of hunger and thirst of panic fear, of the glamour of Maya or matter, and of madness, able in rest to brood on the Eternal, till the Eternal, possessing him body and soul, frees him from the haunting of self and receives him into the ocean of Being. These beliefs the Mussalman devotee shares to the full. Like his Hindu brother the Mussalman fakir reveres bhang as the lengthener of life, the freer from the bonds of self. Bhang brings union with the Divine Spirit. "We drank bhang and the mystery I am He grew plain. So grand a result, so tiny a sin."

Dec. 12. J. M. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE has just completed the second inoculations against cholera at Amritsar. He started on Thursday evening for Dharmsala, where he will probably work for a week or ten days.

MR. R. W. E. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., has been appointed to act as President, Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Forjett, B.A., (Oxon.) on furlough.

MR. H. D. E. FORBES has been appointed Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, C.D., during the absence of Mr. F. B. Young, or pending further orders.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. A. Shore, Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency; Mr. W. E. Porrett to act as second Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, vice Mr. Shore; Mr. J. R. Power to act as third Inspector, vice Mr. Porrett.

THE Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, has been allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th April next

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. W. S. Howard, the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little, M. Inst. C. E., has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., and he has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, first class.

AT the Calcutta Currency Office, on Saturday, a Hindu of the durwan caste was given into custody for being in possession of a forged currency note for ten rupees. It appeared that the man presented a a roll of seventy ten-rupee notes for encashment. On the notes being examined, the forged note was detected in the centre of the roll.

DURING the past week rain took the place of snow at Quetta. It is locally predicted that after the 24th instant both snow and rain will cease to fall in Beluchistan. From various Punjab hill stations also come predictions of the early advent of spring and summer, which are confirmed by the general anticipation of the weatherwise in the plains that 1894 is to bring us an unusually long and severe hot weather.

NEWLY-CAUGHT elephants do not appear to fetch much in the Isle of Spices. Of the five caught in the recent kraal at Ratnapore, two cows were sold by auction, and realised Rs. 360 and Rs. 130, respectively.

FROM the 10th to the 16th instant 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 255 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 325 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 323. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from cholera, 4 from measles, 114 from fevers, 41 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·2 per 1,000 per annum.

RECRUITING for the 9th Khas Gurkha Regiment at Lucknow has been suspended for the present, as the Bengal Army is over strength consequent on the formation of class regiments. The 9th have still to be provided with quarters in the hills, as it is most undesirable to keep Gurkhas in the plains during the hot weather.

IT is satisfactory to learn, now that all estimates are being cut down to their lowest limit, that all the field batteries in India have been supplied with their new guns. The re-armament of the heavy field batteries is also well advanced.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 3rd February was 290 against 298 and 296 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 33. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 41 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 21. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 7 death from tetanus, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 42, respectively, against 106 and 43 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·4 per mile, against 32·6, the mean of the last five years.

LEOPARDS have been very busy in the lower Kulu valley of late, many sheep and dogs having been carried off. During the past few days, however, these leopards have been decidedly useful, having turned their attention to those most destructive brutes, the porcupines. The porcupines do far more damage to the Indian corn than the bears, as they cut down the stalk close to the roots to get at the cobs. Young trees, too, are often destroyed by them, and a couple of porcupines pretty well ruin a *khate* of field peas in two or three nights. The natives hunt them on moonlight nights, cutting them off from their burrows, clubbing them in the *khate*, and, of course, eating them as a finish.

THE report on the administration of the Irrigation Department in Bengal repeats, without explanation, a curious apparent discrepancy. Experiments have been carried out of late years on the outturn of rice crops on the Orissa and Sone Canals, and last year's results give 12 maunds of grain and 24 of straw per acre on the Orissa Canal, while the experiments on the Sone Canal yielded 37 maunds of grain and 88 maunds of straw. A similar divergence has been observed in previous years. Difference in soil may account for considerable variations, but scarcely for so marked a divergence. At all events some explanation might be attempted. For the rest, the past twelve months are noteworthy in the irrigation history of Bengal, inasmuch as they saw the highest net revenue on record realised—an achievement due, to some extent, to improved administration and the more successful recovery of arrears. There must be something wrong in the Buxar Division, however, where the number of complaints by cultivators using the Sone Canal water rose in the year from 737 to 3,944.

THE death is announced of Ram Rattan, Rai Bahadur, head of the great banking firm of Seth Bunsi Lall Ram Rattan, bankers of Mian Mir. The Seth was 52 years of age, and well known for his charities. At one time he gave 50,000 maunds of grain to the sufferers in the Kashmir famine, no less than Rs. 25,000 to the Punjab University, and in January last Rs. 5,000 to the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore, and Rs. 1,000 to the Dufferin Fund. Shortly before his death, which occurred on Saturday, the 17th, he gave an order that Rs. 50,000 were to be distributed in charities after his death. He is succeeded by his nephew, Rai Bahadur Kasture Chand.

THE following officiating appointments among the Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Military Works Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, Deputy Director for Works, to be Chief Engineer, Madras Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Greenstreet, proceeding on furlough; Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ward, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, proceeding on leave; Major D'Aguilar, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Command, vice Colonel Wingate, proceeding on leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, at present officiating as Deputy-Director for Fortifications, will officiate as Deputy-Director for Works when Colonel Arnot proceeds to Madras; and Captain R. F. Allen will take charge of the office of Deputy-Director of Fortifications from Colonel Shone.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ZANTI (Greek Church) is at present in Calcutta for a few days on his way home from Chicago. His Grace, who is said to be the most eloquent of the twenty Archbishops of the Greek Church, repeated Paul's Sermon at Athens in Greek at a Conference yesterday. The effect is described as very grand.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LALA SIV DAYAL proposed the following resolution:—"The Conference re-affirms proposition 8 of the 5th Conference and proposition 5 of the sixth Conference that every encouragement should be given by the Social Reform Associations to the promotion of inter-marriages between the members of the sub-divsions of the same caste which can under existing rules freely dine together." And remarked that prohibitions to associate with divisions of the same caste were of recent growth and unreasonable, and should be done away with.

Mr. Govind Babajee Joshi observed in Urdu that if the sub-divisions of the same caste dined together there was no reason why they should not intermarry. If the parties dined together according to the custom of the caste before the marriage, there was no reason why they should not do so after the marriage. There could therefore be no shastraic objection to inter-marriages between such divisions of castes that dine together. The proposition was put to the vote and carried without a dissentient voice.

In proposing the sixth resolution which runs thus:—"The Conference notes with great satisfaction that during the past year eleven marriages took place in all parts of the country, and that many chiefs and private persons visited foreign countries for seeing the Chicago Exhibition, and that many of those who returned have been admitted by their communities without much difficulty being raised as regards social intercourse with them. The Conference re-affirms its former resolutions and recommends that all facilities should be provided by the leaders of the several communities to encourage foreign trade and remarriage of child-widows by actively supporting all efforts made to remove the hindrances to the intercourse, wherever they exist in force."

Lala Shivnarayan remarked that since widow marriage and sea voyage were not against the rules of the Hindu religion, there seemed to be no reason for refusing to associate with those who acted according to the spirit of the shastras. Lala Devraj seconded the resolution and observed that as a man who lost his wife marries again, it was but reasonable that a woman who lost her husband should have the permission of marrying again. It was also necessary to visit foreign countries in quest of knowledge. It would, therefore, be improper to excommunicate those who did things, which were just and proper.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Lala Ganga Saran, B.A., proposed the seventh resolution which runs thus:—"In the opinion of the Conference the efforts which have been made by the native rulers of Rajputana, Mysore, and Baroda to discourage infant and ill-assorted marriages and extravagant expenditure on marriage and death occasions, entitle them to the warmest approbation of all interested in social reform. The Conference thanks also the leaders of the Association of Kayasthas, Bhargavas, Oudichyas, Khatras, Agarwallas, Banias, Vaishyas, Kunbis, Malis, Jats, and Arya, and Brahma Samajs in different parts of the country for the efforts that have been made in these directions. In view of the success which has attended these efforts of the Native States and communities the Conference recommends all Social Reform Associations in British India to register themselves under Act VI. of 1882 so as to enable them on the principle of self-help to organise themselves for securing these desired improvements in their social condition."

Lala Ganga Saran observed that it is but reasonable that there should be no unnecessary waste of money in useless shows and processions, nor should parties run into debt or incur heavy expenditure to honour the members of the caste, and that the registration of the Associations was necessary to enable them to enforce the pledges taken by their members.

Lala Booj Nath seconded the proposition, observing that it was a matter which was so plain and reasonable that it was scarcely necessary to say anything to recommend it to the meeting.

The eighth resolution runs thus:—"That in view of the conflict of preamble of Act XXI. of 1850 with its operative sanction, as construed by the several High Courts and the unsettlement of family peace in consequence of such rulings, the Conference is of opinion that as the Act was not intended to affect or alter the Mahomedan or Hindu family or personal law, the Government of India be moved to take into its consideration the advisibility of amending the Act so as to limit the operation of the word "rights" used in Section 1 of the Act to "rights of property only" and not to "marital and guardianship rights."

In proposing the above resolution Mr. Tahilram Khemchund observed that the word "rights" as used in Act XXI. of 1850 was misunderstood. The Act was intended to protect proprietary rights of persons becoming converts, and was not meant to preserve personal rights such as rights of guardianship and the like to converts. The intention of the legislature was misunderstood by several Courts and great trouble and expense was incurred by parties. The intention of the law should be made clear by substituting the words "proprietary rights" for "rights."

Mr. Narayen Das suggested the advisibility of removing the uncertainty by declaring clearly the intention of the legislature, and seconded the resolution.

In proposing the ninth resolution which runs thus:—"The Conference thanks the Government of India for the prompt reply it has received to the letter that was sent by the general secretary, in accordance with Resolution VIII. of the sixth Conference, and submits in response to the suggestion made in the Government of India's letter that relief should be given by the exemption of social reform associations from the payment of all fees directed to be levied under Act VI. of 1882, and the rules under the Stamp Act as also exemption from all liability to the penal clauses for failure to keep an open office, or to supply a list of members, &c., as the necessity for such precautions does not exist in the case of associations not formed for profit, and the enforcement of these fines and fees deters members of voluntary associations from running the risks involved in their registration under Act VI. of 1882."

Mr. Hiranand Khemsing remarked that it was necessary to simplify the law for registering social reform associations and thereby to enable them to enforce their rules.

Lala Baynath seconded the proposition and stated that the course was necessary to make the work of social reform associations fruitful.

Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat read the reply of the Government of India to the application made to them last year on the subject by the general secretary of the Conference, and made a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. S. K. Nair proposed the tenth proposition to the following effect:—"For securing more effective co-operation of social reform associations in the work of the Conference and for advising and guiding local efforts, it is desirable in the opinion of the Conference that provincial branch committees be established in each province with special funds of their own to be devoted to the purpose of employing preachers and publishing tracts, collecting information regarding existing social customs and the evils arising therefrom, &c., and that representative committees should be formed to undertake this work in the course of this year. The Province of the Punjab should take the lead in giving effect to this resolution."

He observed that no work can be carried on without money, and such delicate and difficult work undoubtedly required pecuniary support, and suggested the advisibility of establishing funds in different provinces.

Lala Ruchiram seconded the proposition in suitable terms.

Lala Ruchiram then proposed the appointment of a committee to organise measures for the promotion of social reform in the Punjab.

Mr. Narayen Das opposed the appointment of the committee on the ground that the suggestion cannot be considered in the National Social Conference, and suggested that it should be disposed of at a separate meeting of the gentlemen of the Punjab only.

Lala Ruchiram then withdrew his proposition regarding a committee for the Punjab.

The original resolution was put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

The eleventh resolution runs thus:—"That the Conference is of opinion that the siapa system of loud mourning and beating of the chest which prevails in Sind, Punjab, the N.-W. P., and Guzerat is a very objectionable and unreasonable practice and entails great misery on the mourners, and it recommends that social reform associations in those parts of the country should take early steps to discontinue this practice."

In proposing the resolution Mr. Beni Prasad said that the custom was mean and encouraged dishonest expression of sorrow, and should be discouraged and gradually put down.

Lala Mulsing seconded the resolution saying that there was a great waste of time and energy in observing the custom of siapa. People would save both time and trouble, which they now spend uselessly in observing such childish customs.

The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade proposed that the present general secretary and joint secretaries should be re-elected with Lala Ruchiram as joint secretary for the Punjab. He also thanked our President and Lala Ruchiram and other members of the Punjab committee for the arrangement made by them.

R. B. Mule seconded the above resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Three cheers for the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhai, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, brought the proceedings to a close.

P. S.—The following resolution could not be taken up for want of time:—"The Conference learns with great satisfaction that the Hon'ble Bhashyam Ayengar, Additional Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, intends to introduce a bill to provide a uniform rule, regulating the extent and nature of the right and interest, which a member of a Hindu family has over the property acquired by him by means of learning, and it trusts that the change in the law proposed will remove all uncertainty and conflict between the rulings of several High Courts on this subject, which touches the social well-being of Hindu family life in most vital points. The absence of such a rule in the opinion of the Conference leads to very unhealthy and costly litigation, and discourages private accumulations, while it encourages idleness."

THE FULTA SHOOTING CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF DR. PEARSE.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Monday, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Phillips, the Standing Counsel, in addressing his Lordship, said:—I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the case of Dr. Pearse, who has been committed to this Sessions for culpable homicide. I apprehend that your Lordship has seen the depositions in the case.

Chief Justice: Yes.

Mr. Phillips: I have carefully considered the evidence upon which this case has been committed, and with due regard to the fact that it has been subjected to a double scrutiny. This case has been committed for trial upon a view of facts adopted in both investigations. That view is based upon the rejection of the case made as to the deceased having met his death at his own house, and accepts the statements made by the accused and his fellow officers, upon which the entire case rests at present. As my own judgment entirely agrees with that view, it would be improper for me to present to the jury the case made by the villagers, which is to the effect that the accused persisted in forcing his way into the house or compound of the deceased, and deliberately shot Kochi, the deceased man, on his own threshold, wounding Naoraini at the same time. The distance between the accused and Kochi, according to this story, was very small, and even if Koohi had been at the furthest extremety of his compound instead of at his door, resisting the entrance of the accused, he would not have been more than 15 yeards off, and the shot could not have seperated sufficiently to produce a large number of separate shot wounds spread all over the trunk, arms, and thighs, some of the wounds being superficial, while Naoraini, who says he received some of the shots from the same discharge, was only slightly injured. It is, therefore, clear to my mind that this story as to the occurrence taking place at the house is false on the face of it. The evidence which remains to be considered consists of the statements of the accused himself and his companions. The accused identifies Naoraini as the man who opposed his progress, and there is evidence that after he had fired, as he states, at the ground, a man appeared to be bleeding; but there is no evidence as to who this man was. And it follows from what has already been said, that there is no evidence that Kochi was within reach of the shot, the whole of the evidence being that he was at his house, as Naoraini, if called, must maintain. There is, therefore, in my judgment no evidence that the deceased Kochi met his death from a shot which the accused is shown to have fired, but the evidence is that Kochi was not in the crowd, but in his own house at the time. The motive of the false story is obviously to darken the character by the act. But evidence may hereafter be available to show that Kochi was not in his house, but in the crowd, and although such evidence, if it should offer itself, will be subject to great suspicion, it might be proper to act upon it. I would, therefore, suggest that with the sanction of the Court I should request the Advocate-General, who has considered the case and substantially agrees with the view I have stated, to enter a *nolle prosequi* in this case.

Mr. Woodroffe said: I appear in this case, with Messrs. Monmohun Ghose, Garth and Evans Pugh, for the accused. I suggest, especially in regard to the view put forward, and to some of the concluding observations addressed by the learned Standing Counsel, that the accused should be released. It appears to me that the provisions under which a *nolle prosequi* are governed should not be lost sight of in trials before the High Court, and that this trial has not yet commenced.

The Chief Justice: What do you say Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Phillips: It has always been the practice to enter a *nolle prosequi* before the accused is called upon to plead, and I submit that this is such a trial, inasmuch as the accused has been committed, and there is now before the Court this trial.

Mr. Woodroffe: Section 333 refers to trials. I do not desire, as the matter has been stated, to let it stand in the vague manner in which it has been suggested.

Mr. Phillips: As the accused desires to stand his trial, he has, I submit, no voice in this question. This is an action taken by the Crown.

The Chief Justice: He cannot object to his trial until he is arraigned.

Mr. Phillips: I see no objection to his being arraigned, unless he intends to plead guilty.

The Chief Justice: Let him be arraigned.

The accused was accordingly arraigned on two counts: first, charged with having on the 11th December 1893 committed murder by causing the death of Kochi Khan; and second with having caused the death of the said Kochi Khan by doing a rash and negligent act. The accused pleaded not guilty to both counts.

Mr. Phillips: I now ask your Lordship to sanction the course which I have suggested.

Mr. Woodroffe: I shall ask your lordship with regard to the statement which has been made by the Standing Counsel in referance to entering a *nolle prosequi*, to direct that it would amount to an acquittal. The English and the wording of section 333 are somewhat peculiar. I submit that the Legislature meant that a discharge does not mean that it should amount to an acquittal unless the judge directs that it should. Your Lordship has heard the statement which has been read with due deliberation by the Standing Counsel, and it is clear upon it that he, as the officer before whom the case came for investigation, regards the charge of murder and culpable homicide as absolutely false. The whole of the evidence produced is of such a character that counsel for the Crown does not present it to the jury, being satisfied that it is false. That being so, it seems to me, and I submit with respect, that it would be very unfair to my client that there should be a possibility held over his head that at some future period, if the witnesses should make totally contradictory statements, or other witnesses be produced, who are never wanting in this country, that this fresh body of witnesses might entail there being another trial. Dr. Pearse holds Her Majesty's Commission, and it will be a most serious and grievous thing for him to have, as it were, merely a stay of these proceedings. Your Lordship has, as I understand from what has fallen from Mr. Phillips, read the depositions, and I have no doubt have carefully considered them. With these depositions before you, and with the statment which counsel for the Crown has made, there can be, I submit, no other course reasonably open upon them than that a *nolle prosequi* be entered, and your Lordship direct that it should operate as an acquittal.

Mr. Phillips. I have suggested that your Lordship should sanction a *nolle prosequi* being entered by the Advocate-General, and I have stated to your Lordship, according to my judgment, that the evidence as to one branch of the case is entirely false, and as to the other branch of the case the evidence, so far as it goes, is true, but insufficient, or, at any rate, there is truth in that branch of the case, although there may be other circumstances of which we are not at present aware. But I have stated to your Lordship that in my judgment it would not be proper to lay that case before the jury, because of the total absence of evidence to connect the act with the event; to connect the shot fired by the accused with the death of the deceased. But it is obvious that a true story may at some future time be forthcoming, and although I feel very much sympathy with what counsel for the accused has stated, yet I feel I should not be performing my duty in the matter if I were not to point out that, having rejected the evidence of the villagers as totally false, one cannot but contemplate that there may be some true account of the circumstances which may at some future time, be properly laid before a jury The object of entering a *nolle prosequi* is to allow the case to remain in its present position, so that should a true case be afterwards discovered, the truth not having been fully discoverd, it may be that, in the interests of justice, some steps ought to be taken. I have pointed out to your Lordship that I do not in any way wish to detract from that or diminish the weight to which it is entitled, though any story which might be forthcoming would necessarily be subject to very great suspicion; but it is conceivable that there may be villagers who did witness the true circumstances, who may be possibly trustworthy witnesses, and upon whose statements it may be proper for the Crown to take action. Therefore I would suggest that no injustice would be done for it to be made manifest, whatever it might be. Therefore I would venture to suggest to your Lordship, leaving it entirely to your Lordship's judgment, that it would be wiser to enter a *nolle prosequi* without ordering that it should be an acquittal, because I apprehend your Lordship has not at present grounds before you to say that the accused is entirely innocent.

The Chief Justice said: I have read the depositions in this case, and have considered them as carefully as I could do, and have come to the conclusion that the course suggested by Mr. Phillips, as far as entering a *nolle prosequi* is concerned, is the only one which it is proper to take. I have come to this conclusion because the story which is given in these depositions as to the manner in which this unfortunate man met his death, obviously impossible on the face of them, and it is impossible for the reasons which appear upon the depositions, because in addition to the villagers who were called, who say they were eye-witnesses to the death of Koochi, there are certain experts who were called, among them a doctor, who deposed to the nature of the injuries received by the man, and an expert on gun-shots from Messrs. Manton and Co., who proved the mode in which shotsfired at a distance would strike the object at which they were fired. The evidence of these witnesses shows that the story told as to the shooting of this man in his house by the accused is absolutely impossible. That being the case, it is clear that the Crown has taken the only proper course which it could take, in deciding not to ask a jury to act upon evidence which it is impossible for any one to believe, and so I give my sanction that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in this case. I may add that it is satisfactory to me, in doing so, to know that these depositions have been examined not only by Mr. Phillips, but also by the learned Advocate-General, whom we all know to be a gentleman of very great experience. Then comes the other question, as to what the effect of this *nolle prosequi* is to be, and that is a question entirely for me. Of course a great deal of weight attaches to what Mr. Phillips says, that we do not know what the actual facts of the case are; but, on the other hand, Mr. Woodroffe says it would be a very great hardship and a possible injustice to the accused if this trial were to be kept open, specially because if the Crown were to proceed and lay evidence before a jury it is obvious that the case must fall, and an acquittal must follow. Under these circumstances I feel I am justified in directing sanction to a *nolle prosequi* being entered, and also in directing that such *nolle prosequi* amounts to an acquittal of the accused.

The accused was accordingly acquitted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Cleveland, Surgn Capt, 5th Bo L I, off leave.

FEBRUARY 21.

West, Lieut, 5th Bo L I, off leave, from Sohagpur.

FEBRUARY 22.

Birch, Capt, Ms, and Bo Ins of signalling, on duty from Poona.

Custance, Capt, Bengal 25th Sirkhs, on leave, from Nowgong.

Rosseter, Major, Bengal R A, on leave, from Jhansi.

Parry, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave from Poona.

Victor, Lieut, Bengal 1st Battn K R Rifles, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Browne, Lieut, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Reg,t on duty to Deesa.

FEBRUARY 22.

Elton, Col, Ms, Staff Corps on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1894.

DEFENCE REHEARSAL.

1. This day (Friday)—Chota hazri will be provided at the Fort Head-Quarters. First parade there at 6-45 a.m. The detachments will be dismissed at 12 noon.

Breakfast will be served at Colaba at 12 noon.

Second Parade at Fort Head-Quarters at 3 p.m.

Third Parade at same place at 7 p.m.

Dinner will be served at Colaba at 7-30 p.m. sharp.

2. To-morrow, (Saturday)—1st parade at 6-45 a.m., at both Head-quarters. Chota hazri will be provided. Breakfast will be provided at Malabar Subsidiary Fort and at Mahaluxmi Fort at 12 noon, and dinner at the same places as well as at Colaba North Fort at 7 p.m. sharp.

Second parade at both Head-quarters at 2 p.m. Every available man to be present. All travelling expenses necessrily incurred will be paid by the Corps.

All members who cannot attend at the hours of parade should report themselves at their Head-quarters where they will receive instructions as to which Fort to proceed to.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1894.

The Regiment will parade outside Dadur Station (B B and C I R) at 6-30 a.m. on Saturday the 24th instant. Khaki Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who cannot attend in the morning, are directed to fall in at 3 p.m. in the afternoon of same date at Dadur Station (B B and C I R) 40 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officer's Commanding Companies are directed to examine the rifles and pouches before and after the ammunition has been issued.

Instructors will be at the following stations to pay Railway fares viz:—

The Train leaves Colaba, at 6 a.m. (Bombay time); Church Gate, at 6-6 a.m.; Marine Lines, at 6-12 a.m.; Charni Road, at 6-18 a.m.; Grant Road, at 6-30 a.m.; Mahaluxmi, at 6-37 a.m.; Parel, at 6-43 a.m.; and Elphinstone Road, at 6-48 a.m.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Assist Apothecary is permitted to resign the Service at his own request:—H T Corke.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—To be Captain—Lieut M D Mackenzie to complete the Estabt.

The services of Capt E O Owen, 5th B Cavy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—17th Bo Infy—Havaldar Sakat Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Ram-Kisun, pensioned; and Colr-Havaldar Bahadur Khan to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Balu Chauhan, pensioned.

5th Bo Cavy—Dafedar Ajipal Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Basant Singh, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major G T Jones, R E; Lieut A E S Hartigan; Lieut W S Jacob, and Assist Comssy and Hony Lieut G H Nelson, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col R S Simpson, I S C, twenty-nine days, private affairs; and Capt H F E Hodges I S C, four days, private affairs.

The following appointment is made:—Capt H Chance, 26th Field Battery R A, to the Depy Assist Adjt Genl on the Bombay Estabt vice Major H S FitzGerald, Durham L I, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for seven months on private affairs:—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col S O B Banks, I M S, F R C S I, Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Bombay.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India:—Cond A Sandilands, Ordnance Dept for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt C M Cartwright, S C 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 6th Bo Cav, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty:—Cap J F C Thatcher, S C Second-in-Command, 20th Bo Infy for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A H G Kemball, I S C, Wing Comdr, 2nd Battn Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—12th Bo Infy.—Subadar Ganuji Indulkar to be subadar-Major and Jamadar David Moses to be Sbbadar vice Subadar-Major Ramchandra Samanth, pensioned.

9th Bom Infy.—Jamadar Tan Sanwant to be Subadar vice Subadar Raghu Gowda, pensioned; and Havaldar Ram Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Narayen Singh, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C M Cockcraft, S C, Depy Assist Comsy Genl, second class, for one year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr J Klingelhofer, Depy Shipping Master, is extended by twelve months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev J Henderson, MA, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Karachi.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E M H Fulton, ICS, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absenbe of the Honble Mr Justice Parsons or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr C F G Lester, on return to duty, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District; and Mr J V Cooke to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Sholapur District vice Mr F H Warden proceeding on leave.

Mr H J Duggan, Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr H J H Henderson, acting Dist Supt of Police, Broach, to act as Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, during the absence of Mr Duggan; and Mr R P Lambert, acting Assist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, to act as Dist Supt of Police, Broach, vice Mr Henderson.

Mr H L Hervey, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Additional Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Bapu Janardhan Shrotri, acting Mamlatdar of Koregaon in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Tagore, I C S, to act as Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, vice Mr Fulton, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of First Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, first class Subordinate Judge of Poona, to be first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia; and Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, to be first class Subordinate Judge of Poona.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Dhulia, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Rao Bahadur Thatumal Radhakishen, Huzur Dep Coll in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Azam Shridhar Waman Kelkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Amalner in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and invested with additional powers specified

Mr Vasudev Vithal Kulkarni has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Azam Govind Vyankatesh Masur, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Pen in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Raghavendra Gopalji Betgiri, acting Mahalkari of petha Chandghad in the dist of Belgaum, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr. Nanalal Mansukhlal has been appointed Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar in the Surat Dist, with effect from the 15th inst. vice Mr Ratanlal Khushaldas, transferred.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G Cotton to be Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institue vice Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, R E C I E resigned; and Mr W C Hughes M Inst C E and Mr I O'Callaghan to be Members of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Mr M MacMillan. B A Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, Bombay has been granted furlough for five months and seven days commencing from the 9th May next. Messrs B R Sahasrabudhe and E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Education Insp C D on the 10th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, with effect from the date of this order,—to suspend the lien of Mr J M Fernandez., first grade Extra Assist Consr of Forests, on his British appointment; to promote Mr R H Madan, L C E, to be first grade Extra Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr Fernandez; and to appoint Mr B H Dalal, L C E, to be sub pro tem second grade Extra Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr Madan.

Mr C P B Wiltshire is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R W E H Vincent, C I E, to act as President, Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Lieut-Col F H Forjett, B A Oxon, on furlough.

Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H D E Forbes to act as Divisional Inspr Land Records and Agriculture C D during the absence of Mr F B Young or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Saheb Ranchodji Kisanji Mehta,—Khan Saheb Nanabhai Mancherji to be Native Assist to the Coll of Salt Revenue. Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Dist Depy Coll, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for theree months with effect from such date as he may be relieved. Mr H E Winter is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt. Mr W S Cole, Assis Sup-Konkan Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Assist Supt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A Shore to act as Inspr of Factories, Bombay Presidency; Mr W E Porrett to act as Second Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr Shore; and Mr J R Power to act as Third Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr Porrett.

Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W J Lister, R E, is permitted to avail himself of the furlough from such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties in the Military Works Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L Strange to act as Ex Engr, Satara during the absence of Mr P Reynolds, or until further orders.

In consequence of retirement of Mr W S Howard, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept. and to promote him to Chief Engr, First Class, permanent rank.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

It having been represented that damage is, in some instances, caused to the stocks of the Lee-Metford Rifles by the brass badges and letters worn by British troops on the shoulder straps of white and khaki clothing, Commanding Officers are held responsible that the numerals and regimental designations referred to are worn only across the base of the shoulder straps, in which position they will not be in contact with the stock of the rifle at the slope.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Bengal Infy—Lieut J M Camilleri, Wing Officer, to be Qr-mr, vice Davidson, resigned.

2nd Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut M R W Nightingale, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 22nd Madras Infy, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice Hudson, who exchanges.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (e), Appendix VII, Queens Regulations:—Lieuts G S Ogg, A G Shortt, R C Wellesley, G F MacMunn, D S O and L J Chapman, Royal Artillery—Qualified for the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned officer has passed an examination in the practical part of subject (b) under section IX, paragraph 15, Queen's Regulations, and is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major:—Capt A J W Allen, East Kent Regt.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani agreeably to section XXIV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part II:—

2nd January 1894—Lieuts G C Kemp, R E; and L T Hay, 5th Bengal Cavy. 8th January 1894—Capt F E G Skey, R E; Lieuts T B Wood, R A; F H Norie, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt; A C D Baillie, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; J B Bedford, 14th Bengal Lancers; C L Gregory, 19th Bengal Lancers; E Eardley-Wilmot, 3rd Bengal Infantry; A A Irvine, 3rd Bengal Infantry; C Kaye, 21st Punjab Infantry; A B Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry; H W F Cooke, 28th Punjab Infantry; I B Grant, 29th Punjab Infantry; H M MacTier, 39th Gathwal Rifles; F G C Ross, 2-3rd Goorkha Rifles; R E A Hamilton, 2-4th Goorkha Rifles; S D B Ketchen, 1-5th Goorkha Rifles; and 2nd Lieuts G P R Beaman, 2nd Battn, Essex Regt; K H Jackson, 19th Bengal Lancers; M H P Barlow, 4th Bengal Infantry; and Surgn-Lieut H G Melville, I M S.

Military Works Dept.—Major S A E Hickson, DSO, R E is transferred from the Meerut to the Jubbulpore Division.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut G L Paget, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Highland L I.—Capt F M Sandys-Lumsdaine for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, East Kent Regt.—Captain C P Lloyd for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Derbyshire Regt.—Capt A W M Wilson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th Punjab Infantry—Lieut-Col A J Brander, 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt, vice Waller, vacated.

Capt A H Wilmer, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brander.

Capt G A McCarthy, Wing Comdr, sub *pro tem*, 24th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Comdr, vice Wilmer.

24th Punjab Infantry—Capt H F Holland, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub *pro tem*, vice McCarthy appointed Wing Commander, 19th Punjab Infy.

42nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut E J Lugard, D S O, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

Capt C H Morris, S C, is on return from leave, attached to the 1st Bengal Infantry for duty.

Lieut E H Buckle, York L Infy, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps is posted to the 2nd Battalion, York L Infy, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names:—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Quarter-master-Sergeant J Ruxton,—Para 117, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX Volunteers—

Sergts J W Kerriage, D W Melville, A B Stewart, and J L Patterson, Corpl R George, and D S Craik, and Gunner W Thom—Para 93, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

St Michael's School Cadet Corps—Capt L G Miller and Lieut T Mathews,—Para 99 Army Regulations India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.—Sergt F J Rivett and C V Ryan Corpls J L F Tweedy and R L Pocock, Troopers W Breakey, W H Craddock, R C Farrell, T W Forster, A P Grenfell, F J Langhorne, C H McAfee, R R O'Hara, J A Wallinjer and S A Wood, Para 92, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut-Col A H Harington Capts G A Tweedy and F M Smith, Corpl L Fox, Lance-Corpls E Must and C E Southon, Vols S Pond, W S Dawe, O Dodsworth, R Gwyther and J Hecquet, Para 99 Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—Quartermaster T T Bond and Quartermaster-Sergt J Sexton.

The leave to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, granted to Captain C Jackson 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is extended to the 25th Dec 1893, inclusive.

The leave to study the native languages granted to Lieut A C Stewart, Oxfordshire L I Offig Sqron Officer on probation, Crops of Guides, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

16th Lancers—Lieut T M Young, for five months, on medical certificate.

16th Lancers—Lieut E Bagwell-Purefoy, for ten months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet-Capt W A Crow, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fuslrs.—Lieut and Acting Paymaster E E B Bruno, for six months, on private affairs.

16th Lancers—Major W C James, for eight months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalian, Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut the Hon'ble D Forbes-Sempill, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut E A Cowans, for twelve months, on private affairs.

18th Hussars—Major F D Tagart, for eight months on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut W D Smith for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade—Capt A E Jenkins, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Lieutenant G Paley, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry Major H R Kelham, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut C E Noyes, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regt Lieut T H M Green, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr R P Warburton, Offg Extra Assist Commissioner, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Hissar District.

Mr E R Hill, Offg Extra Assist Commr, Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 20 days.

Major E F Jacob, N-W Raily Vol Rifles is granted leave of absence to Europe for one year and nine months.

The following promontions are made in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, 1st Grade:—Mr P N Broadway, Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; Mr D N Turnbull, Dist Supt of Police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade; Mr D C H Hunter, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade; Mr W A E Lake, Dist Supt of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade; Mr E L French, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st Class, 1st Grade, to be a Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr G T C Plowden, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; Mr S S Waterfield, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade and Mr H L Williams, Probationary Assist Supt of Police, to be an Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st Class, 3rd grade.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant has written her recollections of her husband, and several American publishers have seen them. Indeed, one offered her £10,000 for the book, but notwithstanding this liberality she has now decided that it shall not be published until after her death.

Mrs. Lynn Linton's new three-volume novel, The One Too Many, will be available at the libraries shortly. Like most of Mrs. Lynn Linton's novels, it is a book with a mission. So at least, one gathers from its inscription, 'To the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt and are content to be beautiful, innocent, and sheltered.' Moira and Vanda are two sisters who take prominent parts in the story. Although Mrs. Lynn Linton has now written ten or a dozen novels, it is a long while since her last one appeared.

Messrs. Mathews and Lane will publish Lyric Poems, by Mr. Laurence Binyon, one of the authors of Primavera, a little volume which attained considerable success at Oxford. They are also to issue The Lower Slopes, a volume of verses by Mr. Grant Allen and Plays, by Mr. John Davidson, a comely quarto into which are gathered An Unhistorical Pastoral, A Romantic Farce, Smith, Bruce, and Scaramouch in Naxos. Decorative title-pages by Mr. Selwyn Image and Mr. Illingworth Kay appear in Lyric Poems and The Lower Slopes, whilst Plays contains a frontispiece by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley

Another work from the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, Creatures of Other Days, is to be issued soon by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is on the same lines as Mr. Hutchinson's well-known Extinct Monsters, and will be fully illustrated. Most of the antediluvian creatures dealt with belonged to the American as distinct from the European continent. In the third edition of Extinct Monsters there has been included an interesting photograph of the late Sir Richard Owen, standing in his professor's gown beside the skeleton of the dinornis maximus. Extinct Monsters has the feature of showing in tabulated form when the work was printed, with the number of copies, the dates of reprints and the numbers in each case—a most admirable characteristic.

The speeches and addresses of Newton Booth, of California, a man who played a conspicuous part in America at the time of the Civil War, are to be published by Messrs. Putnam. In California there was a powerful and well-organised movement in favour of Secession. Newton Booth was among the first to take up a determined and uncompromising opposition to this doctrine. Other public men came to his side, but he undoubtedly did most to save California for the Union. His career includes the Governorship of California and a period in the United States Senate, where he took a high place as a speaker.

The Memorials of Old Haileybury College, a work which Messrs. Archibald Constable have had in hand for some time, will appear in the course of a few days. The Memorials, which Sir Monier Monier-Williams, Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, and other well-known people contribute, are dedicated by special permission to the Queen. The illustrations embrace many views of Old Haileybury, and portraits of its pedagogues, not forgetting either old Warboys the carpenter. A guinea is the price of the small-paper edition, while the edition on hand-made paper, limited to 150 copies costs two guineas. A somewhat similar work on Addiscombe is to appear about April, and will have an introduction by Lord Roberts.

An excellent literary contemporary the Bookman, in its February number announces that The English Library, Baron Tauchnitz's rival upon the Continent, has ceased, at any rate for the present from the issue of new books. This statement, the publishers request us to say, is quite incorrect. The latest publication of the series was on the bookstalls but a week ago, and arrangements have just been concluded for the early issue of several new novels.

Still another addition to the already bulky mass of Moltke literature has just appeared at Stuttgart in the shape of the late Field-Marshal's collected letters to his betrothed wife and other relatives, extending over all his lifetime. The peculiarity of all this correspondence, which carefully records all that its writer ever saw and did, is that it contains few or no alusions to Bismark, and nowhere reveals Moltke's personal impressions of his great compeer and fellow-founder of the Reich. Compared with Bismarck, Moltke was more than ever the Grosser Schweiger—the Great Silent One; and this fact has all the more interest just at present when Germany is still under the influence of the reconciliation between Friedrichsruh and Berlin, in which the selected instrument was the great strategist's nephew. Not once in his history of the French War does Moltke so much as mention the name of Bismark; and only once does he do so in his letters from Versailles. Here, he writes, we are having ten degrees of cold. Such an early winter was never known, and the French believe that this is another chicane de Monsieur Bismarck. The truth is that there was no love whatever lost between the two, and one who once knew both men well compared them to two lofty Alpine peaks, illumined by the rays of the setting sun (of glory), but separated by a sunless valley of ice.

To the devoted book-collector the catalogue which almost every post brings him needs no add attractions of coloured illustrations or interesting binding to secure his attention. The fascination of the thought that in the middle of one of its dull columns he may chance upon a volume that his shelves have been crying aloud for so long is all the inducement he needs. At the same time, when a firm of booksellers present him with so gorgeous a catalogue as the last issued by Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis from the Caxton Head in High Holborn, he must receive it gratefully. The collection of books it offers to him is extremely varied and interesting, and contains such specially attractive items as first editions of Scott and Thackeray, and a flirst folio Shakespeare at what looks like the very low price of forty guineas. But a permanent value is given to it by the admirable illustrations lavishly spread through it.

These comprise a selection of the representative work of the early wood-cutters in Italy, Germany, France, England, and the Low Countries, together with examples of early typography. Besides these, there are also plates reproducing exquisitely in colour, a number of remarkable and historical bindings. Finally, in an access of generosity, the publishers have included a fac-simile page of Charles Lamp's handwriting, in which he requests a correspondent to perceive how cunningly I have contrived the direction of this note to evade postage.

A two-volume novel from Mr. W. E. Norris's pen will be issued this spring by Messrs. Chatto. The title is Saint Ann's.—In Direst Peril, Mr. Christie Murrays new library novel, is to be ready shortly.—Miss Mary L. Pendered has a new story almost finished. Her last one, Dust and Laurels, has gone into a third thousand.—A cheap edition of Mr. Alexander Allardyce's successful story, The City of Sunshine, is being printed.—The new volume in the half-crown and two-shilling series of Miss Braddons stories is All Along the River. It is Miss Braddon's fifty-fourth novel.—Mr. G. A. Henty has written a three-volume tale to which he gives the title Dorothy's Double.—Mr. Bret Harete's series of stories, A Protegée of Jack Hamlin's is now definitely announced for the middle of the month. It will have more than a score of illustrations by Mr. William Small.

Messrs. Longmans are to bring out a new and enlarged edition of Practical Socialism, Canon and Mrs. Barnett's essays on social reform.—Canon Bright's Waymarks in Church History is nearly ready.—The work which the late Professor Minto finished just before his death, Literature under the Georges, need not be looked for until very late in the spring.—Sir Herbert Maxwell's Rhind Lecture, Scottish Land Names, is to be issued at once by Messrs. Blackwood.—Messrs. Macmillan announce a volume on Social Evolution, by Mr. Benjamin Kidd, for next week.—The Statesman's Year Book for 1894 is almost ready.—A new Lent book, Fifty-two Simple Meditations for Lent, is being issued by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The writer is the Rev. Harry Wilson, vicar of St. Augustine, Stepney, who is known as an active East-end worker.—The book on Tennyson which the Rev. Stopford Brooke is writing will appear in America at the same time as here.—The north American Review for February it to contain an articale by Sir John Lubbock on income-tax in England, and another by Henry George on How to Help the Unemployed.—Esme Stuart has just completed the revision of her new novel. It is entitled Inscrutable, and will be published, in one volume by Bliss, Sands and Foster.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains the information that the executors of the late Lord Derby have selected from the papers of that statesman, and have privately printed, a volume of his speeches and addresses on social and political questions. There is, it is stated, hardly a subject affecting the welfare and policy of the nation within the last twenty years which was not considered and discussed by the author of these papers. Lord Derby, says the reviewer, was not afflicted with the perilous faculty of unpremeditated oratory which speaks so much and says so little. On the contrary, whatever he thought it worth while to say, he prepared with great reflection and labour. Some of them are for the first time collected in the volume, which will, we learn, eventually be submitted to the public in a more complete and comprehensive form.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s La Serina, 1,446 tons, Captain W M Dodd, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

Her Majesty's Steamer Plassy, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander W Gunn, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rutnagiri.

The s s Lombardy, 1,471 tons, Captain J F Tyndal arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (10th February) with a general cargo and 73 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The B I S & Co's ss Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr and Mrs O Eckhmann, Mrs. S Naab, Col Alexander, Mr P Adam, Mr J H Symington, Mrs Moir, and 12 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S R E Nakulzada, Mr J Harper, Mr and Mrs Noblett, Mr Hajee Yusaff Khoja, Mr Ahmed Hajee Yusuff, Mr Mahomed Hajee Abdoola Khoja, Mr Moladina Runmul, and three others, Mr Sala Mahomed Cassum and two others, Mr Rahimtoola Ebrahim and two others, Mr Saleh Mesat, Mr Ali Bin Jean, Mr and Mrs A G Cazerbel, Mr and Mrs Scholfield and child, Mr Framroze Sorabjee, Mr Talbot, Mr Alli Bin Alli and friend and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—February 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Mikado	2206	Pickering	Hull	26-2	F Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	993	Hughes	Red Sea	27-2	B & P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
E	Kohinur	1935	Sandeland	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	26-2	Glade & Co
G	Rockabill	1610	Care	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
H	Azamor	2004	Gibson	China & Japan	23-2	Tata & Sons
O	Burdon	1961	Edwards	Trieste	28-2	Graham & Co
	La Serina	1447	Dadd	Hamburg	22-2	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	24-2	P & O Co
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Liverpool	2-3	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	Genoa		C Barboro
5	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2336	Nocolich	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
9	Amana	2049	McQuarrie	Marseilles	24-2	K Nixon & Co
10	Thames	2101	Seaton	China	22-2	P & O Co
13	Enoch	2787	Mandle	Havre	23-2	K Nixon & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownuger	23-2	M Vadilal
16	Florida	2049	Young	Antwerp	26-2	J Mackintosh

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Friday, February 23.

German Man of War Mowe ....538-12 ......Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	H. M. S. Plassy	Gunn	Ratnagiri, Feb 21.
	Lombardy (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius, Feb 10.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Rohilla (s)	Nantes	China, &c.
	Venus (schr)	Florentine	Seychellis.
	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	La Serena (s)	Dodd	Hamburg.

The steamer Culna, Captain Houstoun, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Ethiopia s	Clarke	Rangoon, Jan 14.
	Gekko s	Reed	Chittagong, Feb 15.
	John Davie bq	Richards	Bombay, Jan 4.
18	C. Macpherson s	Goorlay	Glasgow, Jan 6.
	Shahzada s	Crebbin	Rangoon, Feb 9.
	Lalpoora s	Stone	Bombay, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.—Steamer Holyrood; and ship Iskandershah.

Feb. 18.—Steamers Pundua and City of Dublin; and barque La Fraternite.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 22.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—1,500 bales cotton, Lyons and Co; 55 bales wool, C Nanjee; 125 bales hemp, V Soonderjee; 401 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 360 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 300 cwts mussoor and 150 cwsts turmeric; N Futehally and Co; 352 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 16 bales wool, N Nanjee; 5,011 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 225 cwts turmeric, R Vassanjee; 1,080 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha; 501 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

For London.

Rome s—53 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 388 lbs ivory L Ebram; 29 bales skins, The South I Export Co; 2¾ cwts ivory, and 140 lbs tortoise shell, N Meanee.

Carthage s—300 bales hemp John Skersten; 375 cwts myrabollams S Ramjee.

For Hull.

Mikado s—3,723 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersee; 2,996 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 1000 cwts myrabollams Heerjee Govindjee; 26,013 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

LaSerena s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Florida s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 325 castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

Arab s—6,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 960 cwts gum, and 200 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 573 bales hemp, F Futehally and Co.

Æolus s—4,002 linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 650 cwts castorseed, E D Sasson and Co; 4,560 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Kilick Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 8,036 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 590 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Kt Commander s—5,002 cwts groundnuts, O Martin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Ghent.

Mikado s—250 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Glasgow.

Asia s—10,000 cwts bonemeal The Bombay Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal J Ludabhoy.

For Havre.

St Enoch s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Gothenburg.

Mikado s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Amana s—650 cwts wheat and 3,039 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—4860 cwts wheat and 1036 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoons and Co.

For Trieste.

Burdon s—1,347 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Imperatrix s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Burdon s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Azamor s—15 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 176 cwts sandalwood, H Hunsraz; 25 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co; 13 chests opium, T Lachminaraen; 18 chests opium, B Gorukhram; 2 chests opium, J Kalooram; 11 chests opium, L Ramchunder; 7 chests opium, T Hakumchand; 26 chests opium, J Moolchund.

For Shanghai.

Azamor s—25 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 34 chests opium, H Jumnadas; 22 chests opium, B Gorukhram; 6 chests opium, S Jahormul; 100 bales twist, D B Mohum; 28 chests opium, T Luchminaraen; 14 chests opium, D Mahadgal; 9 chests opium, T Ramchunder; 5 chets opium, T Nandlall; 12 chests opium, J Moolchand, 14 chests opium V Jailudas.

For Kobe.

Azamore s—298 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Mahadewji and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nuddea s—110 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

HIGH COURT.—February 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

781—Roughton and B—Dame Janbai vs Salla Mahomed Jafferbhai and another—Little, S N and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

256-93—Tyabji and D—Thucker Heerji Govindji vs James M Tainsh—Little, S N and B—Part heard.

367-93—Payne, G and S—Damodhur Bhika and others vs Jumnabai and others—In person—Brown and M—Part heard.

569-93—T A Bland—William Seed Threlfall vs Thomas S W Barton Coulson—In person.

New Long Causes.

314-93—Little, S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudew Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.

223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.

560-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vassonjee Nandjee vs Goculdas Madowjee—Little, S N and B.

2-94—Little, S N and B—Goculdas Madowjee vs Vussonjee Nandjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.

586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas, D and C.

424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

650-91—Chalk, W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

457-95—In person (a pauper)—Veljee Jadowjee vs Jetha Kallianjee and another—In person.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

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Horlick's Malted Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly prepared by dissolving in water. Contains no starch. Requires no cooking. No added milk.

Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

INFANTS and INVALIDS.

As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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"Very palatable, and free from adulterants."—*British Medical Journal.*

"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

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TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sold by all Dealers.

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WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS

Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

TESTIMONIAL FROM

Sir Samuel Baker,

The Famous Nile Explorer.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"Newton Abbot, Devon,
"*1st October, 1893.*

"Dear Sirs,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), Saml. W. Baker."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

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OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay Office:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

London and Lancashire
Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1862.)

Capital Fully Subscribed ... £2,127,500
Reserve Funds ... £ 676,355.
Net Income for 1892 ... £ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Offices open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ... £3,591,798.

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57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

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Revenue ... £ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

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Ask for

'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."

"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY"—

TREZUKA:

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequailed in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words Trezuka and Zarouba are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
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In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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EDWARD'S "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

HAIR RESTORER.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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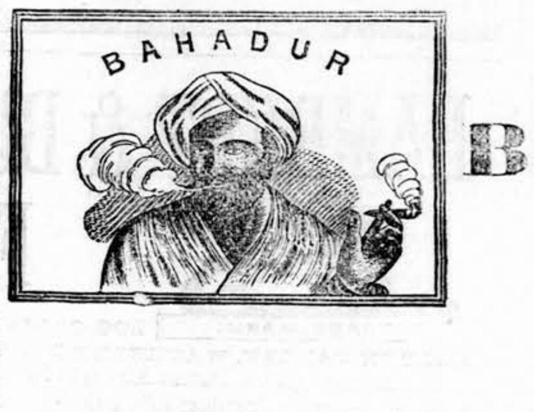

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more action than Cod Liver O ment of Consumption Coughs, Pains in the Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the weakly people, *without* those afflicted with Skin fula, Scabs, sores in then and inherited lymphatic
From The Hospital Rep ts

« **MORRHUOL** represen ts the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifie « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-bein g, eat and dige « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gaze tte des Hôpitaux.*
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a prepa- ration of Cod Liver Oil cal led Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerab le utility in the treat- ment of Consum tion and wasting diseases.

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoo nful of oil.

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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia,** Catarrhal affections, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

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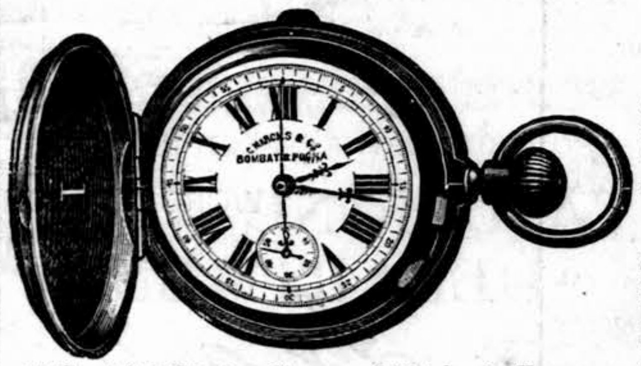
OR STOP WATCHES

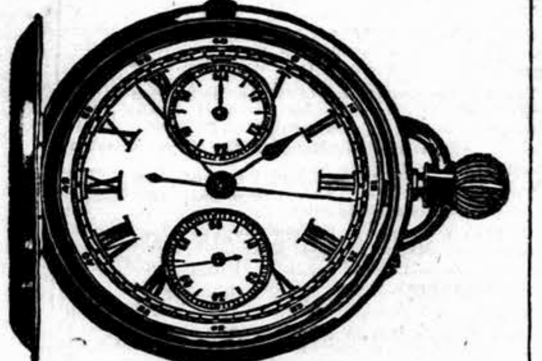
Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

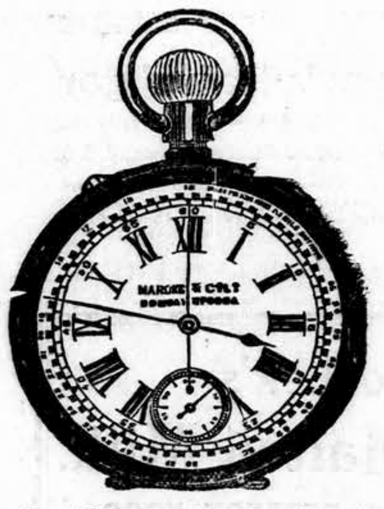


18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

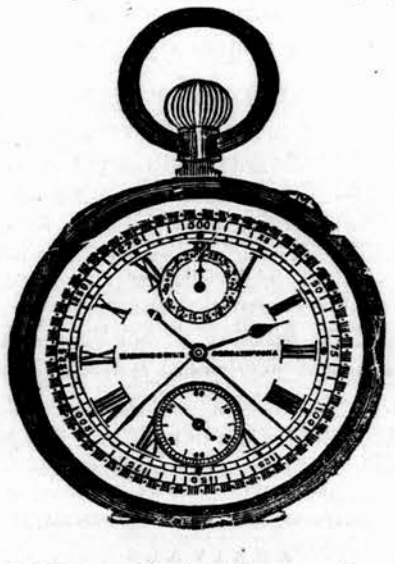
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 12



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having

a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„ 1,200

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest.
Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

TRIPLEX IN UNUM: SANITAS
VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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THE MOST ARTISTICALLY FINISHED AND RICHLY DECORATED WITH GOLD ON RAISED WORK.

The richest and most selected assortment in this Art Ware ever imported into India.

The most beautiful assortment of Wedding and Birthda Presents.

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CARD TRAYS.
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&c.

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COFFEE SETS.
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FRUIT STANDS,
&c.

No. 7995.

Visitors to and passing through Bombay are earnestly invited to call and inspect these Articles, suitable for Art Decorations, &c.
PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

My Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent post free to the Mofussil on application.

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R. DITMAR,
(LATE THEODOR KNAUST,)
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XMAS PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co
JEWELLERS
BOMBAY.

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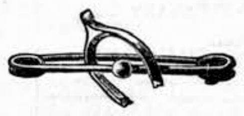
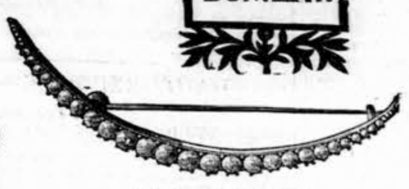
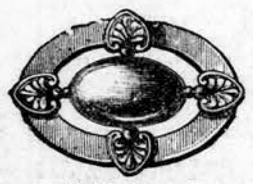


Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

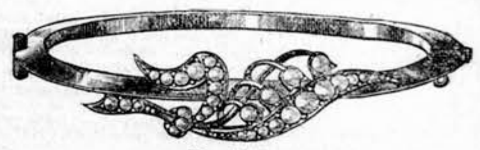


Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

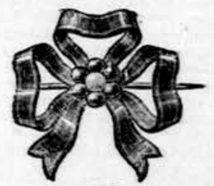
Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.



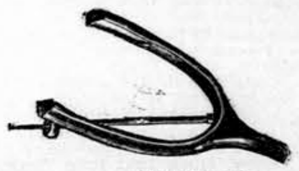
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.



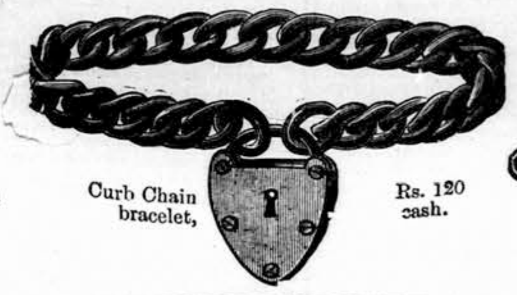
Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.



Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.



Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Hamilton & Co
BOMBAY.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

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